THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper
In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

JANUARY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Port Almanac—January 29.

Sun Rises	7.03 A M
Sun Sets	5.24 P M
Day's Length	10 h 29 m
High Water at Southport	7 33 A M
High Water at Wilmington	9 06 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 29.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 34°; 8 p. m., 42°, maximum, 50°; minimum, 38°; mean 42°.

Rainfall for the day 0.; rainfall for the month up to date, 2.45.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina, fair; light, variable winds.

The pressure has risen in the Atlantic Coast districts and has fallen in all other sections of the country. The Northeastern storm area has moved rapidly southward. A belt of high pressure extends from the St. Lawrence Valley to the Eastern Gulf. A slight depression has advanced from Western Canada as far as Lake Superior and is followed by higher pressure. Nearly clear weather prevails in most districts. The temperature has fallen in Northern New England and the far Northwest. It has risen in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. There has been little change in the Southern central portion of the country.

Fair weather is indicated for all districts, but with an increase in cloudiness in the Lake region.

OUTLINES.

The alleged fillibustering steamer J.W. Hawkins lost at sea; ten men drowned and all others on board believed to have been saved. ——Charleston's police under control of a commission appointed by Gov. Evans. ——Washington news—Members of the Pilots' Association before the House Committee on Merchant Marine; war claims resolution concerning Armenian outrages sent to the Senate Department. ——Alex. Jones, a negro desperado, hanged by a mob after he had shot three men on a passenger train; two of them fatally. ——Senator Gorman and Secretary Carlisle in close conference on financial matters; a new scheme under consideration. ——Col. John E. Brown, of Charlotte, N. C., a prominent attorney, and at present Solicitor of the Criminal Court, attempted suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head. ——The Tariff bill —It will not be reported to the Senate until a vote has been taken on the free coinage substitute; Gorman's proposition to issue gold bonds to retire greenbacks, meets with opposition. ——Senate and House—The Bond bill with free coinage substitute discussed in the Senate; Turpie's speech on the Armenian horrors; discussion of Call's resolution concerning the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs; Thurston's talk on the Monroe doctrine; diplomatic and consular appropriation bills passed by the House. —— The Venezuela dispute—A misleading statement concerning the boundary made by the London *Times*. ——Concerning Carpet-baggers—A sharp passage at arms in the House Judiciary Committee room. ——North Carolina Populists—The silver issue forced squarely upon the Republicans. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call was easy at 8@4 per cent.; last loan at 4 and closing offered at 4 per cent.; cotton dull; middling gulf 8¼c; middling 8¼c; Southern flour quiet and firm; common to extra fair $3.80@3.80; good to choice $3.00@3 20; wheat—spot market dull and easier; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 75¼c; afloat 77c; corn—spot dull and easier; No. 2 at elevator 86c; afloat 87c; spirits turpentine steady at 30½@31c; rosin dull and unchanged; strained common to good $1.60@1.65c.

It is said that George Gould is nursing the ambition to go to the U. S. Senate from New Jersey. Since N. J. has become a Republican State there is some chance for George with his millions.

A Turkish mosque is about to be erected in Paris by Frenchmen. Frenchmen as a general thing are not exemplary Christians but this will not prevent them from making very good Mohammedans.

After squabbling over it for two years the Chicago Woman's Club has agreed to admit a mulatto woman to membership. They agreed on the mulatto, we suppose, as a sort of a compromise on the color line.

A Washington editor does not hesitate to express the opinion that "no man can honestly accumulate $1,000,000." We are half way inclined to believe that he is right. We have toiled hard and have never been able to accumulate half of that

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 829. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,967

THE MORNING STAR,
THE OLDEST
DAILY NEWSPAPER
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

Tom Reed says he is a "Republican bimetallist," which means that Tom straddles the financial question, as well as his bicycle. But he will find that it is easier to straddle the bicycle successfully than it is the bimetallic question. Republican bimetallism is a sham. What the people of this country are after is genuine American bimetallism.

Senator Hoar doesn't think the Senate as decent and orderly as it should be. The freedom with which the august Senators hurl side remarks at each other occasionally and gallop over Senatorial dignity gives some color to the remark, but then it must be remembered that there is the usual amount of average human nature in the average Senator.

The St. Paul was racing with the Campania the other day when she ran ashore on the Jersey coast. Racing in a fog may be exhilarating, but as the event showed isn't very safe. One of the passengers of the Campania said the St. Paul was bowling ahead "as if the devil was was inside of her" when she ran aground.

A Northern paper congratulates the country that since going to the Senate, associating with statesmen has awed Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, into silence. Perhaps that paper is not aware of the fact that Ben carried a big pitchfork with him, and is laying low, waiting for a chance to jab it into some one.

Dr. Jameson is in luck. He got out of Paul Kruger's hands with the understanding that he would be tried and punished, and now since he has got into English hands it is discovered that there is no law that fits his case. If Paul had him back he would probably give him fits himself.

A Republican who has been making a prospecting tour of the South, says if Gov Morton secures Southern delegates enough to give him the nomination it will cost him a lot of money. This may he true, but as a general thing Southern Republican delegates do not rate high.

Ex-Secretary of State Wm. M. Evarts is getting pretty well along in years, but with the exception of failing eyesight is in pretty good physical trim. He attributes his well preserved good health to the fact that he "never took any exercise."

If Gen. Gomez has been, as reported, at death's door for some time from consumption and wounds received in fights, what a hustler he would be if in good physical trim. For a consumptive, shot-to-pieces old stager of 72 he is a marvellous success.

An Englishman says the reason why so many international marriages prove unhappy, is because the American wives of foreigners can't gratify their love for excitement. We expect it is sort of dull over there, but they might break the monotony by murdering a husband occasionally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHNSON & FORE—Embroideries.
OPERA HOUSE—Story of the Reformation.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED—Partner with $500.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast: Increasing cloudiness Wednesday; warmer; easterly winds.

— An infant son of Mr. John McCartney was painfully burned yesterday while playing with matches.

— There was 16.5 feet water in the river at Fayetteville Monday at 8 a. m.; a fall of 4.5 feet in the previous 24 hours.

— Josie Drew, a white woman, was arrested last night on Front street, charged with being drunk and disorderly.

— Wm. Campbell, colored, tried in the City Court yesterday, was sentenced to pay $10 fine or work on the streets twenty days.

— Chief of Police Melton gave specific orders last night to arrest any one seen staggering on the streets, whether disorderly or not.

— The steamer *Frank Sessoms* went up Black River yesterday with freight and passengers for Point Caswell and other places, taking the place temporarily of the steamer *Lisbon*, which is undergoing some needed repairs.

— The attendance last night at the service in Brooklyn Baptist Church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Kramer, was very large. After the services, some five or six persons were received into the membership of the church. There will be services to-night, beginning at 7.30 o'clock.

— There was a great demand yesterday for tickets to Dr. Strange's talk at the Y. M. C. A. to-night on "Armenia," and there will no doubt be a large attendance. Reserved seats can be had at Yates' this morning. The talk will be illustrated by the use of a large map showing the location of Armenia.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Jno. Tilley is out, after a few weeks' illness.

— Mr. W. S. Atkinson, of Ivanhoe, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. P. A. Salmon, of Baltimore, is in the city, a guest of The Purcell.

— Mr. L. E. Walton, of Philadelphia, is in the city, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. H. C. Howard returned last night from a business visit to Southport.

— Mr. H. N. Latham has returned from Oak Ridge Institute to visit his family.

— General Thos. L. Rosser, of Virginia, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mrs. T. B. Hyman, of Newbern, is in the city, a guest of her sister, Mrs. Jno. Turrentine.

— Mr. William Hayes, Sr., who has been sick for some time, was able to be out yesterday.

— Mr. R. D. Tutwiler, of New York, was in the city yesterday, registered at The Purcell.

— Messrs. Kelly Sessoms and Jeff D. Sessoms, of Stedman, were visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. H. Latimer, South Eastern Passenger Agent for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and the Western & Atlantic R. R. made the STAR a pleasant visit yesterday.

— Messrs. G. W. Taylor, Jacksonville; J. B. Crossland, Charlotte; T. B. Smith, Newbern; L. Rosenthal, S. C.; Theo. Kulner, Florence; Henry Grimes, N. C.; W. S. Atkinson, Ivanhoe; C. P. Parker, Bladen county; H. C. McNair, Alma, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—69 bales cotton.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—448 bales cotton, 11 casks spirits turpentine, 170 bbls rosin, 54 bbls tar, 4 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—98 bales cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine, 49 bbls rosin, 8 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—11 bales cotton, 18 casks spirits turpentine, 173 bbls rosin, 4 bbls tar.

Steamer Lisbon—135 bbls rosin, 59 bbls tar.

Steamer D Murchison—10 casks spirits turpentine, 284 bbls rosin, 88 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

Schr Ruth J—50 bbls rosin, 80 bbls crude turpentine.

Schooner Argyle—6 bales cotton, 18 casks spirits tupentine, 28 bbls rosin, 16 bbls tar.

Black's flat—365 bbls rosin.

Williams' flat—71 casks spirits turpentine.

Quinn's flat—35 casks spirits turpentine, 109 bbls tar.

Middleton's flat—35 casks spirits turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 633 bales; spirits turpentine, 299 casks; rosin, 1,944 bbls; tar, 390 bbls.; crude turpentine, 41 bbls.

Death of Mr. W. G. Fowler.

Mr. W. G. Fowler, a life-long resident and respected citizen of Wilmington, died yesterday morning after a comparatively brief sickness, at his residence in this city, aged 79 years, leaving a widow but no children.

Mr. Fowler was born in the State of New York. While an infant his father, the late Wm. Fowler, a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, came to Wilmington with his family, and lived and died here. Mr. W. G. Fowler was an active, energetic man, and for many years was engaged in business pursuits, amassing a handsome competency. He was an honorary member of Wilmington Steam Fire-Engine Company No. 1.

The funeral is announced to take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late residence, corner of Front and Ann streets. The interment will be in Oakdale cemetery.

Robbery At Point Caswell.

The store of Mr. Frank Sessoms, at Point Caswell, was entered and robbed of money and other articles to the value of $175 last Saturday night. The front door of the store was forced, and, after gaining entrance, the thieves rifled the safe of its contents, but how they opened it is a mystery. There is some suspicion as to the perpetrators of the robbery, but no arrests have been made.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale", are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

STORY OF THE REFORMATION.

The Entertainment to be Given Here Next Week—Some Wilmington People Who Will Appear in the Play.

The "Story of the Reformation," for the first time in its history was presented in the State of North Carolina, in Raleigh last week, and judging from the record breaking success which it achieved at Raleigh, the prospects are promising for this entertainment on its first Southern tour. In the Metropolitan Hall, where it was given in Raleigh, the "standing room only" sign was hung out soon after the doors were opened, and two hundred people were turned away. Among some of the Raleigh participants were Dr. Winston, president of the North Carolina University, as Luther; Ed. Chambers Smith, as Cardinal; Mayor Russ, as Bishop; Dr. Turner, as the Abbot; and Mrs. A. Q. Holladay, as Abbess.

By the production to be given here next Monday and Tuesday evenings, it will be shown that Wilmington possesses a share of talented people. The reformer, Luther, will be represented by Fred. Harper, Esq. The leading male and female singers of the city will appear. Miss Kenan will sing a touching solo in her usual pleasing style. Miss Mary Gibson will be the Abbess, with the following ladies in the caste of the Nun's scene, as now arranged, viz: Alice, Abbie E. Chadbourn; Anna, Sarah Kenan; Angelica, Kate DeRosset; Varonica, Margaret I. Meares; Christina, Annie Adrian; Sarah, Eliza W. Meares, Isabella (soloist), Miss Kenan; Catharina Von Bora, Annie Stolter; other nuns, Edith Whiting, Kate Burnett, Mrs. Alex. Holden; Hilda, Essie Calder; novices, Sue McQueen, Louise T. Busbee, Nellie Calder, Alice Borden, Bessie D. Burtt, Katie Stolter, Alice Green, Jennie Strange, Miss Bridgers, Miss Bolles, Josephine Sharrer, Carrie Cazaux, Mrs. M. P. Taylor, accompanist.

This scene will be one of the most imposing of the programme. The tickets seem to be in great demand. One of the accompanying features of this entertainment is the unusual demand for reserved seats. At Johnstown, Pa., for two days in succession 700 reserved seats were taken in one hour. In Baltimore, also, last week, people were turned away at a three nights' engagement.

GEN. ROSSER'S LECTURE

Highly Instructive and Entertaining to a Large Audience at the Y. M. C. A. Last Night.

At the Y. M. C. A. Hall last night a most flattering audience assembled to hear Gen. Thomas L. Rosser's eloquent descriptions of battles of the war between the States. The proceeds of the lecture will go towards erecting the Battle Abbey of the South.

Among the audience were many ladies and not a few Confederate veterans who assembled to honor a famous leader. Behind the speaker was stretched a huge canvas, and in the centre of the hall, immediately in front of the stage, was the stereopticon, showing pictures of distinguished Confederate Generals.

The audience showed appreciation by vociferous applause. Among the many portraits, were those of Generals Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, Johnson, Stuart, Major Anderson, of Fort Sumter, President Jefferson Davis, and many other officers of the Confederate and Federal armies.

General Rosser gave graphic descriptions of incidents in the war; that of the Merrimac sinking the Cumberland, and the encounter with the "Yankee Cheese Box" was one of the most pleasant features of the evening.

The lecturer pointed out many incidents of history that are unrecorded, and a student of history who attended the lecture can but feel that he was not only entertained, but has received much historical information.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Trial of One of the John C. Davis Cases—Morecock vs. Craig—Argument to be Heard To-day—The Counsel in the Case.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday in the Superior Court:

T. E. Hayman vs. Cape Fear Lumber Co., (three cases). Non suit in each case.

Jas. F. Post vs. Jno. F. Richards. Judgment withdrawn.

The remainder of the day was taken up with the trial of the case of Kate T. Morecock vs. Hester J. Craig. This is one of the John C. Davis cases—one among many. Mrs. Kate T. Morecock holds a deed on the property of Mrs. Hester J. Craig, and asks to be put in possession of it. She says that John C. Davis borrowed $2 500 from her for Mrs. Craig (so John C. Davis said) and gave her a deed on Mrs. Craig's property for the money. The name of Hester J. Craig is signed to the deed, which Mrs. Craig says she did not write. Jno. C. Davis is the subscribing witness. The transaction took place September 8th, 1891, about seven months before Davis was arrested and adjudged to be insane. The attorneys in the case are Messrs. Sol. C. Weill, A. G. Rieand and Geo. R. Rountree for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Thos. W. Strange, C. P. Lockey and Frank McNeill for the defendant. The evidence on both sides having been concluded, recess was taken until 10 a. m. to-day, when argument will begin.

MEMORIAL DAY.

There will be a meeting of the Memorial Association this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. The members are urgently requested to attend, as matters pertaining to Memorial Day will be definitely settled.

By order of the President.
MRS. ROGER MOORE, Sec'y.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

CAPITAL CITY GOSSIP.

MR. E. V. M'BEE MADE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE S. A. L.

Other Changes in the System—The Army Post—Dime Savings Bank—The Museum—Strike at the Cobdell Car Works—Marshal Carroll.

[*Star Correspondence*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 28.

As was expected, Mr. E. V. McBee becomes superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line. This is the office created last week, which comprises most of the duties attached to the general management. The order was bulletined by telegraph this morning all along the route. Mr. Edmund Burkely, formerly with the Southern Railway, succeeds Mr. McBee as superintendent of the third division, with headquarters in Atlanta. Mr. Jas. G. Coutrell is appointed passenger and freight agent, to succeed W. H. Knox, at Nashville, Tenn.

Senator Jeter Pritchard has written a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, in which he states that he will do all in his power to secure the location of the Army post in this city. All of North Carolina's Representatives are working to this end, and it may be said that it stands a fair chance of becoming a law at this session of Congress.

Over $7 000 has been deposited in the Dime Savings Bank, which opened here less than a month ago. Most of the deposits are in small amounts, having been made by workingmen.

The Museum this morning received a fox and a coon. The coon is very much alive.

Yesterday there was a strike at the Cobdell car wheel works. It was of only a few hours duration, and corn whiskey was the bottom of it. Several of the moulders went out, but returned to work later.

Marshal O. J. Carroll has gone to Washington, D. C., to make his final settlement and make his quarterly report.

The Revenue Department has received instructions to give out no more seizures of illicit distilleries.

[*Special Star Telegram*]

Elijah Shaw, founder of Shaw University, died to day in Fales, Mass.

The *Caucasian* asks Senator Pritchard, if he believes the Republicans could carry the State by an honest election, why he should want co-operation in the coming campaign. The *Caucasian* rebukes M. L. Wood for allowing his letter to get in Democratic newspapers, and says that some one more cunning than Mr. Wood, who is anxious to be Governor, worded his letter. It says the letter can do no harm.

LINES

On the Death of Miss Mary Jennings Harriss.

A young gentleman friend of Dr. A. H. Harriss penned the following verses in memory of his sister, Miss Mary Jennings Harriss, whose sad death occurred Saturday last in this city:

God from heaven an Angel has sent
To visit the earthly fair,
And to the courts of glory present
The charm which was to earth most dear.

So, ere the Sun had left the meridian
To sink behind the hills of the West,
One of the dearest among us had fallen
To sleep on the Angel's breast.

Oh! the pang of the deepest sorrow
Is never fully known,
'Till the coming of the morrow
Finds some of our loved ones gone.

The tear we shed upon her urn
Ne'er was shed on nobler sod,
And while our sorrows inward burn
'Twill draw us nearer to our God.

The dearest place to us
Is where our treasure lies.
'Tis better then that it should be
With God in Paradise.

SPECULATION IN COTTON

Was Light Yesterday—An Enormous Amount of Wheat Offered.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Speculation in cotton to-day has been light, with prices weak early in the day, subsequently rallying on buying for Liverpool and indications of a rather lighter movement than expected. Accounts from the South show firmness on the part of holders, based largely on expectation of continued heavy purchases for export.

The wheat situation experienced a set-back to-day. The bullish element were unable to absorb the enormous amount of wheat offered for disposal for long and short account, and as a result May option closed at 63¾@63¾c. (Chicago). Provisions ruled firm, May short ribs 5 87c. We advise purchases of wheat and provisions.

CROLIUS & CO.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

DIED.

FOWLER—In this city, at 2.10 o'clock a. m., January 28, 1896, WILLIAM G. FOWLER, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral at 3 o'clock this afternoon from his late residence northwest corner Ann and South Front streets, thence to Oakdale Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Announcement.

I TAKE THIS METHOD of announcing to all my old friends and patrons that I have again located in Wilmington and may be found at Prempert's Barber Shop, No. 11 South Front street, where I will be pleased to see you one and all.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM J. STEWART.
dec 29 tf

EARLY OHIO,

Early Rose and Peerless

Seed Potatoes.

Remember the best seed give the best results.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
an 19 DAW tf

CASH TALKS.

THE
Alderman Hardware Co.
are now making Low Cash Prices to their country friends on

Plows, Plow Castings,
HAMES, HAME STRINGS,
Backbands, Singletrees, Trace Chains,

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, both handled and unhandled; Rakes, Plowlines, Bridles, Collars, Collar Pads.

A full line of Granite Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods,

Crockery, Pistols, Cutlery,
Iron King Cook Stoves
AND LIBERTY RANGES.

A few Nice Oil Heaters to be had at Cost for Cash.

Alderman Hardware Co.,
29 South Front Street,
jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

THE CHICAGO.

Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,
Purcell Building,
dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

The Life of The Times

Depends on the push and energy of the people. And we are to-day, as usual, striving to lead the front rank of the merchants of the Old North State. And what makes the business is prices, fair treatment and variety of goods. Our large store covers 15,000 square feet of floor room, completely filled with new and desirable goods. Our large stock consists of varied lines. We handle in large quantities Dress Goods of every style and all prices. Double fold Cotton Serge, 36 inches wide, at 5 cents a yard.

Underware and Hosery.

Our line of fast black Fine Seamless Children's Hose, at 12½ cents a pair, an extra value Men's Fine Balbrigan Half-Hose, at 10 cts. Bed Ticking, the Heavy Feather-proof Bed Ticking at 12½c, worth 18c; Mattress Ticking from 6 to 10c a yard. A fine line of Union Quilts from 50c to $3.00 each. Our $1.00 Quilt is a thing of beauty and comfort. Clothing—Ladies' Wraps, Cloaks and Capes, Shoes, Millinery, Trunks, Carpets and Matting. Good Matting at 10c a yard; Good Carpet from 12½c to $1.25 a yard—all styles and prices. The finest line of Ladies' Shoes at $1 69 a pair, worth $3.00. All widths, A, B, C, D, E, size 2½ to 7; all style toes, and made of fine French Kid. We have Shoes of all styles. Men's and Ladies' Hats and Caps from 10c up. A big job in Overcoats to close at $4.00, 5 00 and 6 00—worth from $5.00 to 10.00 each. Come to Wilmington's Big Racket Store at 119 North Front street, opposite the Orton House, where you can find everything you may need at a bargain.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.
jan 26 tf

SAFES!

All Sizes and Make.

WRITE OR CALL ON
SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
12 Market Street,
jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

DO YOU WANT EMBROIDERIES?

JOHNSON & FORE

Can Furnish You.

The largest, handsomest and cheapest stock ever exhibited in this city, have just been opened at

No. 111 Market St.

NEW WHITE GOODS.

—AL—

CAPES

—AND—

Jackets

now on hand will be sold regardless of COST.

DRESS GOODS

continue to sell at reduced prices.

Telephone call 193. jan 26 1t

Clothing!

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

We intend making a change in our Clothing Department, and in order to do this we will have to make a Clean Sweep.

These Prices are for a short time only:

Men's Wool $6.00 Black Cheviot Suits, $3.50
Brown and Gray $7.00 Suits, $4 50.
Men's Double-breasted All Wool Suit, regular price $7.50, now $5.00.
All Wool $12.50 Suits.
Round Cuts, Square Cuts and Cutaways, 15 different styles, only $7.00.
$15 00 and $18.00 Suits only $9 75.
Big Bargains in Boys' and Children's Suits.

Pants! Pants! Pants!

$1.00 Pants, "good value," 60c.
$1.75 to $2 00 Pants, your choice $1 25.
All of our $3 01 and $5 00 Pants, $3.50.
One lot of Boys' Overcoats, sizes 15 to 18 years, worth $6.00 to $9.00, now $2.98.
Few Men's $12.50 Overcoats, $8.95.

Remember these prices are for a short time only. Do not wait too long, or you will not find the size you want. Take the street car to

J. H. REHDER & CO.,
'Phone 118. Next Fourth Street Bridge.
Car fare paid on purchases over $2.00.
jan 19 tf

STORY OF THE REFORMATION
Or Life of Luther.

OPERA HOUSE,

Monday and Tuesday Evening, February 3d and 4th, 8 P. M.

Auspices Ministering Circle of King's Daughters, for the benefit of the Shelter of the Silver Cross.
Elucidated by MRS. H. E. MONROE, the Renowned Philadelphia Lecturer, with the aid of 85 Superb Stereopticon Views and 150 persons from the various churches in 16th Century Costume.
Two Allegorical Processions—Luther's Famous Trial at Worms—Frrath Monk and Choir Boys—Nuns Leaving a Convent.
Admission, 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats
The chart for selection of reserved seats at Yates' Book store will be open on and after Friday, January 31st, 9 a m
Novel entertainment.—"Baltimore American."
January 21, '96. jan 30 1w

The Chief Object

of this Bank is to Encourage Savings.

We want every money earner in Wilmington to have a Savings Bank Account and deposit something at a regular time. Your money will be in a safe place working for you day and night. You can get it any day if you need it or if a safe and more profitable investment should be offered.

Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.
jan 26 tf

Cheese, Cheese.

40 Cream Cheese.
50 Boxes Good Luck Powders.
100 Bags Shot.
50 Barrels E. R. Potatoes.
10 Barrels Truckers' Potatoes.
500 Gross Matches.
100 Boxes Starch.
100 Boxes Star Lye.
100 Boxes M Lye.
Write for latest price list.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
208 North Water street,
jan 26 tf DAW Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

No 9 North Front St.,

Our Great January Sale gets headway as the days go by. Such selling of Silks and Dress Goods, of Muslin Underwear and White Goods and Embroideries as we've been doing for a week past makes the store look as if holiday times were here again. This week some new stocks drop into the rush.

Dress Goods.

Two yards for the price of one; sometimes better than that. Those importers' stocks have upset all previous price ideas. We have gone through all the Dress Goods shelves and brought practically everything to the new price level. In some instances there's but a Dress Patter of a kind; in others the assortment is unbroken. The reductions are like this:

$2.00 goods at 98c.
$4.00 goods at $2.75.
$3.00 goods at $1.50.
$2.00 goods at $1.00.
$1.50 goods at 75c.
38c Suitings 19c.
45c fancy Jacquards, Cheviots and Check Novelties 25c, 54-inch.
60c all-wool Diagonals, Homespuns and Cheviots, very neat and stylish, 44c yard.
50c English Wool Novelty, Spring effects, 30c.
75c Wool Suiting, stylish striped effects, 50c.
$2.00 Soleil, correct colorings, lustrous finish, $1.25.
$1.25 Mohair and Wool Suiting, Jacquard figures, 85c.
$1.25 44 inch English Tweed Novelty, stylish and serviceable, 50c.
$1.50 French Boucle, quiet plaid effects, 98c.

BLACK GOODS.

Crepon Cheviots 68c and 75c yard; good value at $1 and $1.25.
English Clay Diagonals, 48c.
Bright lustred Mohair, 50c yard.
Wide wale Cheviots, 85c instead of $1.25.
Jacquard Fancies, small, neat effects, 49c.
50-inch Storm Serges, 65c; formerly 90c.
Mourning Veils at special prices.

THE SILK SALE

swings into a new week with almost no end of interesting lots. Think of 200 kinds of Silk in a special sale and hardly two pieces alike! Think of quarter prices on some of them! Is it any wonder that they have made such a stir?

Four Special Lots.

No. 1, 1,000 yards of Silk at 25c.
No. 2, 1,000 yards of Silk at 50c.
No. 3, 1,000 yards of Silk at 75c.
No. 4, 1,000 yards of Silk at 98c.

Women's WRAPS at less than half. Thank the so-far-side-tracked Winter for it. We've taken the stock of Jackets of the best maker. Finest goods up to date.

CARPETS AND RUGS—Prices cut to zero. They must go.

Don't miss our GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Katz & Polvogt,

No. 6 NORTH FRONT ST.

N. B.—Two hundred Corsets worth $2 to $3, including C. P., S. C. and other standard brands this week only 95c. jan 12 tf

Tar, Honey and Rum

—COMPOUND—

A purely old fashion Home-Made

Cough and Cold Remedy.

No Opiates of any kind. Pure, harmless, effective. Can be given with perfect safety to the youngest and the oldest. Pronounced by the public, the press, and the public to be the greatest Cough Syrup on earth. Made under the personal supervision of

JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist,
jan 19 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance, to parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1896

BETTER THAN PROTECTION.

For nearly a generation the Republican tariff framers have acted on the assumption that the American manufacturer needed protection against the manufacturers of Europe because the manufacturers of Europe could command cheaper labor than the American manufacturer could. Conceding that they were honest in this (although they were not) they could offer no such excuse now, for American manufacturers have demonstrated their ability to hold their own against European competition by showing larger exports of manufactured articles since the new tariff went into operation than they ever shipped in any one year previously when they had what was known as a tariff for protection, that being the leading idea, revenue being subordinate. An effort is now being made in Congress to restore this protection, although they know it will be futile, but they are doing it under pretence of increasiag the revenue, in the face of the fact that the revenue has been steadily increasing and was larger under the first year of the Wilson tariff than it was in the first year of the McKinley tariff. But they are playing this for politics, posing as the friends and protectors of the manufacturers and their employes, whom they hope to fool, when they know there isn't a shadow of a prospect for carrying such legislation through.

Possibly if there were a prospect of restoring the protection given under the McKinley tariff many if not a majority of the manufacturers would favor it, but as there is not, they are too practical to waste their time in fooling with that and consequently they take little interest in the movement in Congress, which they have sized up and measured according to its value. They have what is really of more value to them than protection, that is cheaper raw materials, which is an essential factor to success. As far as the cost of production goes this puts them about on the same level with their European competitors, the only difference remaining being the cost of labor, it it be a fact that the European manufacturer can command cheaper labor than the American can. Baf if this be true, the American manufacturer now has protection that far exceeds the difference in the wages paid in European countries and in this.

What the American manufacturer now needs to put him on the same footing in all respects with his European competitors, and put him shoulder to shoulder with them, is cheap transportation to the markets which he has and to the new markets which he seeks. He wants American ships which he can command at any time and send where he will, and he wants short routes for these ships to distant countries so that he may compete in these countries with the manufacturers who have ships of their own and short routes for those ships to travel. This is why, in the recent meeting at Chicago, the Manufactu.ers' Association devoted much discussion to cheap transportation, to transportation by water, and pronounced so strongly in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

When they did this they were not thinking merely of the present time and the benefit that such a canal might be to this generation, but were possibly thinking of the future, also, when the population along the Pacific shores of North and South America will be ten times as large as it is to-day, and when the field for enterprise and commerce will be ten times as large as it is now.

Leaving out of question the possibilities of trade with the countries of the far East with their many millions of people, we have right here on these two continents territory which will in time have a population of 1,000,000,000, for to these continents must come the excess of European countries, an excess which will become annually greater, and must find a lodgement in countries less densely populated than their own. Westward the tide must flow, as it has flowed since the migratory movement began. This hemisphere must continue to receive the bulk of it in the future as it has in the past. Leaving our own country and British America out of consideration (in both of which there is still room for scores of millions more), look at Brazil, a country but little smaller than the United States, with the grandest rivers and the broadest and most fertile valleys in the world, with a population less than that of the Southern States, averaging less than three people to the square mile. The day will come when Brazil will contain 100,000,000 of people. And so also will grow the other countries in South America and in Central America which are blessed with a fertile soil.

Emigration has not turned heavily in those directions yet, because this country with its enlightenment, free institutions, cheap lands, &c., offered greater inducements than those primitive but little developed and but little known countries could offer. But the pioneer of progress has found his way into those countries, is blazing the way through forests hills, mountains and valleys, and marking the paths for the locomotives that are to assist in carrying millions of home-seekers and trade carriers into these heretofore comparatively unknown countries.

In this work the Nicaragua canal will be one of the greatest stimulants and one of the most potent agencies. With this canal these countries in the Pacific would be brought thousands of miles nearer to us, because to reach them now we have to double Cape Horn, to sail around a continent, travelling three miles for the one we would have to travel, with such a short route open to our ships. It would also shorten the distance to the South American countries on the Atlantic side, because with the railroads that are already built, those in contemplation and those not yet projected, but which will be built in time those countries will be linked together as the States of this Union now are. The sooner the Nicaragua canal is constructed the sooner will our manufacturers, and other men of enterprise get a foothold in good shape in those countries and the better they will be able to hold it against all comers.

MINOR MENTION.

We clip the following from the New York *World*, gold organ, which shows how the gold grabbers and bond buyers are at work cornering not only the gold but the greenbacks and Treasury notes, otherwise known as the Sherman notes:

"Not a single legal-tender note was used in settling Clearing House balances in Boston on Tuesday. In this city legal tenders are bought and sold at a premium, and one firm has sent circulars all over the country offering to buy all such notes that may be sent to it.

"This means that scores of millions of dollars are withdrawn from the uses of the people and hoarded pending the coming bond sale. It is the mischievous result of our system which maintains eight different kinds of dollars, of varying condition and character.

"Under such conditions it is inevitable that circumstances should now and then create a disparity between the different classes of currency, putting some of them at a premium, driving great volumes of the best out of active circulation and creating an artificial scarcity which not only incommodes the people but seriously interferes with ordinary transactions.

The need of a currency commission to bring order out of this chaos was never better illustrated than in the present situation."

If the *World* feels indignant at this kind of grabbing its indignation is justified by the facts and will be shared in by all the good people who are not in a condition to take part in the grab, and by the small number who wouldn't if they could. It is right in its statement of the result of this grabbing, but not right in its statement of the cause of it. It is not "the mischievous result of our system which maintains eight different kinds of dollars, of varying condition and character." The eight different kinds of dollars have nothing to do with it. It is the mischievous result of the practice of the Treasury which in the face face of the law discriminates between these dollars and puts the gold dollar above any of them, thereby stimulating the spirit of greed and inciting the grabbers to proceed with the grabbing.

* * *

The Fitzgerald colony, in Georgia, to which reference was made yesterday in our press dispatcher, is attracting a great deal of attention throughout the country and deservedly so, for it is a movement which will ultimately do much toward drawing the South and the West closer together. It deservedly attracts a good deal of attention in the South, for it will ultimately be the agency for bringing thousands of settlers into the South who otherwise might never have come. If the class of people who have already come into it be the intelligent, substantial people they are represented to be, (the number now reaching 6,000) they will give a powerful impetus to the immigration movement, for they already express themselves as delighted with their new location and call it "a paradise." The promoters of the colony believe there will be within 35,000 and 40,000 people in it within the next twelve months. As a very large number of those who have already come and are expected were Union soldiers who are now drawing pensions, this means the bringing into Georgia a good deal of money which will find its way out from that colony. The Atlanta *Journal* of Sunday had a lengthy account of the progress of building by the new settlers, from which it appears that in the city of Fitzgerald, which is in the center of the tract purchased for colonization, four hundred new buildings have been erected within the past few months, while buildings are being constructed for a radius of two miles surrounding the city on the tracts as divided. We take much pleasure in noting the success of this movement, because it will result in the inauguration and carrying out of similar movements in Georgia and other Southern States, including our own, which offers as many attractions to the home-seeker as Georgia.

* * *

The proposition referred to in our Washington dispatches published yesterday as a basis of a suggested compromise on the financial question is cool enough to have emanated from Senator Sherman, although we do not think it did. Agreeing to consent to the free coinage of silver provided the silver men agree to the retiring of the outstanding greenbacks and Treasury notes, (amounting in round figures to $500,000,000), replacing them with gold bonds and pledging the Government to redeem all existing obligations in gold, regardless of the language or intent of the laws as they have stood for a generation and now stand, is conceding decidedly too much to the obligation-holders, and there is not the slightest probability that any representative of the people who believes in fair play and honest dealing would for a moment entertain such a cheeky proposition, which in effect would be nothing more nor less than a piece of colossal grand larceny. Under the law there is not a single obligation of the Government which is not redeemable in coin—either in gold or silver—and there is not an obligation-holder who doesn't know this and who didn't know it when the obligations were contracted. In sight of this, to propose to undertake to obligate the Government to pay them in gold, is simply a nefarious and utterly abominable proposition.

A record is kept in England of the number of people who emigrate from the United Kingdom. According to this record the number in 1895 amounted to 185,386, of whom 112,653 were English, 18,277 Saotch and 54,486 Irish. The total was 27,336 more than in 1894, of these 61,237 Englishmen, 12,241 Irishmen and about 62,000 Irishmen found homes in this country, the balance going to Canada and South America.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Senator Wolcott had been back from England less than a fortnight when he began his speech in opposition to enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine. It is hinted that the Senator is more interested in floating the stock of a Colorado gold mine than he is in floating Uncle Sam's coat-tails over this continent. —*New York Mercury, Dem.*

—— Senator Warren's resolution calling the attention of the Senate to the unprecedented shrinkage in the number and values of farm animals ought to be supplemented with another calling the attention of the Attorney General to the fact that the Beef Trust is still illegally controlling the prices by which their numbers are largely determined.—*New York World, Dem.*

—— The Popular Science Monthly says it is now an accepted fact that the Gulf coast is sinking or the water is rising. Careful comparison of the markings of the gauges at the Mississippi jetties is indisputable evidence of this. We may find confirmation of this in the fact that the channel leading from Mobile Bay into the Gulf has deepened some three feet in the century, wholly by natural action, as nothing has been done to improve it.—*Mobile Register, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— "Any amusement in this town to night?" asked the stranger.

"I reckon there's going to be a lecture," replied the groceryman. "I've been sellin' eggs to-day."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

— "What are you doiog there?" exclaimed the irate parent as he suddenly opened the parlor door and found Wiliam in the act of kissing his daughter.

"Killing microbes sir!" was William's ready response.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— "Are you on intimate terms your neighbors?"

"No; but they are with us. Why, they know dreadful secrets of ours that we never heard of even."—*Harper's Bazar.*

— "Maria," he said nervously, as he sat straight up in bed, "there's a man in the house!"

"Wiliam," she responded, "you are very silly. Those are my bloomers hanging over the back of a chair."—*Washington Star.*

— The Burgomaster of A—— was invited to attend a centenary celebration. He declined with thanks, adding that it was impossible for him to take part in the proceedings on this occasion, but that he would be happy to come next time.—*Household Words.*

— Old Gentleman (putting a few questions)—Now boys—ah—can you tell me what commandment Adam broke when he took the forbidden fruit?

Small Scholar (like a shot)—Please, sir, th' warn't no commandments then, sir!—*Tit Bits.*

— Arizona Editor—I see that the Eastern cult still sticks to our new reporter.

Assistant—How's that?"

Arizona Editor—In writing up that tar and feather racket he mentions the victim as being clothed in "a garb of some soft, clinging material."—*Puck.*

— Columbus *News*: There was only one business failure in this county in the year 1895.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: At the Presbyterian Church yesterday Dr. Daniel spoke about the building of a new church. It is positively decided to build a new edifice to cost $30,000.

— Shelby *Star*: Dr. J. W. Tracy of King's Mountain, died suddenly Friday at the dinner table. He was apparently as well as usual and just as he attempted to get up from the table he had an attack of heart trouble and died instantly.

— Murfreesboro *Index*: The increase in price of farm products, cotton and peanuts, has given encouragement to the farmers and they are making big preparations for this year's crop. More cleaning up, building fences, composting and plowing have been done than for several years as early it the year as this.

— Salisbury *World*: Capt. Reid Crawford, while eating a stew of oysters at N. P. Murphy's parlor Saturday night found a pearl the size of a buckshot. Mr. Clen McCorcle says the pearl is very valuable and is probably worth a hundred dollars. Several days ago Mr. Murphy found a small pearl which is very beautiful.

— Newton *Enterprise*: Measles are very prevalent in Lincolnton and around Cherryville we learn there are as many as five deaths a day. The fatality seems to be confined solely to grown persons, children not being seriously affected by them. ——From the number of reports that come in, this county has killed more pork this Winter than it has for a number of years. Only a year or two ago our merchants sent away hundreds of dollars for Western bacon, but now the indications are that all this money will remain in the county this year.

— Greensboro *Record*: There was a dance Tuesday night last in what is called "negro town," a section of High Point, at which there was a row. A negro man got mad with a negro woman and asked her to come outside and talk with him. She did so and they got into a fight, during which he broke her back with a base ball bat and otherwise injured her so that she died on Saturday morning. The assailant was arrested and had a partial hearing on Saturday, but the trial was continued over until to-day when it was concluded and the assailant, Madison Watts, was brought here on the 12 o'clock train by Deputy Sheriff English and committed to jail. The woman's name was Sarah Scales.

— Charlotte *News*: One of Charlotte's monied men, who is already interested in several enterprises, is now leading for a telephone factory, and has been in correspondence for several days past with a manufacturer who is anxious to come here. A letter received this morning says that he will reach Charlotte one day this week and look over the ground. In his letter he says: 'My idea is to establish in Charlotte a plant for the manufacture of my telephones, and ship from there—afterwards to arrange for an exchange. I am shipping from my present factory an average of six telephones a day, besides switch boards, line material, etc. I think Charlotte will be a better location and more advantageous to my business."

THE TEAKETTLE.

A Plea For Its Homelike Physiognomy and Its Consoling Song.

I have always had a warm regard for a teakettle. Not that I am especially fond of tea, but because around the teakettle cluster all the dear associations of childhood, youth and home. People may sentimentalise as they like about the beauties of the word "hearthstone." Hearths have not been made of stone for a long time, and in these days plenty of homes are made without any real hearth at all. But what is a hearthstone without a teakettle? There may be and are homes without a hearth, but it would be hard to find a home without a teakettle. I never saw but one case of such destitution among supposedly civilized beings, and I made haste to supply the crying want at the very next Christmas time.

No family can be reared properly without a teakettle. If I never had occasion to use a drop of hot water, I would still have a teakettle because of its homelike physiognomy and its consoling song and because it expresses all manner of domestic comfort, coziness, cheerfulness and peace; for the same reason that I would have the Farmers' Almanac hanging under the end of the mantelpiece in the kitchen and a smooth, plump, well fed and self satisfied cat lying in the sunshine on the broad window sill. True, the cat digs up my window plants, scatches the sofa into rags whenever he gets into the sitting room, comes out of his warm nest in the shed and howls at the back door in the night and is fully determined to sleep anywhere else but on the window sill, but when he does happen to be bribed or coaxed into lying there five minutes I am ready to forgive him everything for the sake of the peaceful, prosperous, comfortable air which he gives to my humble establishment. But even he could not make it seem like home without the presence of a teakettle.

An empty teakettle or a cold one should never be allowed in an well regulated family. Nothing is more vexatious than when in some sharp need of hot water one seeks the teakettle and finds it cold or empty. It is like seeking a human soul for help and sympathy and finding it entitled to the same adjectives.

But no matter whether a teakettle be made of tin, iron or copper the only really bad teakettle is the cold and empty one. So if the housekeeper would avoid inconvenience, fretfulness, delay, impatience and all uncharitableness let her see to it that her teakettle, whether black as Erebus or scoured until she can see her face in it, is always full and always hot.—From "A Chapter on Teakettles" in Demorest's Magazine.

WEDDING DRESSES TO HIRE.

New York Brides Who Return Rented Trousseaus After the Ceremony.

Madison street "braces up" a little down near the police station, and thereabout is a nest of curious shops. One of them has in the window in English and Hebrew this sign:

"Wedding dresses to hire."

I went into this shop the other day, explained after a struggle that I was prompted by curiosity and not by a desire to prepare for approaching nuptials and asked just what the sign meant.

The proprietor led me into a rear room —a stifling closet that reminded one of a Turkish bath—lifted the lid of a big chest and pointed out a pile of white satin garments, a little faded, but wonderfully beflounced and befrilled.

"There," he said.

"And do women who are to be married come here and hire those dresses and return them after the wedding?"

"Many do."

"Why?"

"Well, most women here can't afford a nice wedding dress, but they all want to look beautiful on their wedding day, so I have these dresses, and so they come to me."

"Then one of these dresses has been worn by several women?"

"Maybe 100. One dress costs them $1, a better $3 or $5. It is a great risk. They are not always careful. Some, however, are very good and bring the dress back to me with their own hands the next day. I do not think there is much money in the trade, though. Perhaps not so many get married now. In the east side getting rich that it can afford wedding dresses of its own or poor that it cannot afford to marry?"

And I, not knowing, had to leave him struggling with his own problem.—New York Herald.

The Obstacle.

In a horse talk an enthusiast expressed the belief that soon a horse would trot a mile in two minutes. To this another remarked, "There ain't but one reason why a hoss can't trot a mile in two minutes."

"What is that?"

"Why, the distance is too long for so short a time."—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

LEAKE BREAD DOLE.

A PRACTICAL CHARITY OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

A Bequest Made by a Long Forgotten Millionaire—Once a Week the Beneficiaries Are Given Loaves of Bread—Some of the Recipients Once Wealthy.

One of the most interesting charities in operation in this city, and one which is probably less known than any other, is that which is designated in the register of Trinity church as "the Leake dole of bread."

Since 1792 this practical benefaction has been in constant operation, and it would be exceedingly difficult to compute the great amount of good it has done and the number of hungry persons it has fed. The dole is a bequest by John Leake, a long forgotten millionaire and philanthropist, who, with John Watts, founded the well known Leake and Watts Orphan House, which is still in existence in this city. The portion of his will in which the bequest is made reads as follows:

"I hereby give and bequeath unto the rector and inhabitants of the Protestant Episcopal church of the state of New York £1,000, put out at interest, to be laid out in the annual income in sixpenny wheaten loaves of bread and distributed on every Sabbath morning, after divine service, to such poor as shall appear most deserving."

This wish has been faithfully carried out with one exception. The regular communicants of the church will no doubt wonder, for not more perhaps than 100 of them have ever noticed the dispensation of "sixpenny wheaten loaves of bread" after the morning service.

Nearly 40 years ago, when the distributing station was transferred from Trinity church to the shadow of old St. John's at 46 Varick street, it was deemed wise to change the weekly day of distribution from Sunday to Saturday and thus obviate the publicity and lessen the pain to the pride of the recipients, for some of them were, and even now are, not only communicants of the church, but people who at one time had been among the most wealthy of the congregation. Every Saturday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock there are delivered into a recess of the gaunt ecclesiastical structure 67 loaves of wholesome fresh bread of the kind known as "homemade," each loaf being worth about 10 cents. While not exactly "sixpenny loaves," they are as near that price as is possible to obtain, and no one has yet ventured an attempt to break the will owing to this slight divergency or the fact of the change of date of distribution.

The loaves are piled upon a long settee in the vestibule, where those lucky enough to be considered as "appearing to be the most deserving" either call or send for them. There are at present just 18 of these pensioners, and others are constantly waiting to take the places of those whom death has claimed. The loaves are distributed in varying numbers, some persons being entitled to four, while others receive only two, this being regulated by the size of the family. The loaves are distributed without ostentation, and although one of the official representatives of the church is present he is lax in the amount of vigilance displayed, allowing the pensioners to enter the vestry and help themselves to their allotted share, and it is a matter of record that not once has any one made the mistake of taking an extra loaf.

Shortly before 8 o'clock every Saturday the 18 chosen as deserving beneficiaries or their messengers begin to appear. The first one to call yesterday morning was an impoverished looking woman bowed with age, who, the sexton said, has been making the same weekly trip for nearly 80 years. While thin and emaciated she still bore the impress of refinement, and her dress, although threadbare, was remarkably clean and neat.

With a slight inclination of the head she wished the sexton "Good morning," and quietly dropped two loaves of bread in the basket she carried, after first carefully wrapping them in a piece of newspaper. As she slowly walked down the stone paved yard toward the gate she staggered under her load, and her evident refinement led The Sun reporter to ask who she was.

"She is one of our oldest pensioners," replied the sexton, "and has for over 30 years never missed a Saturday, rain or shine. She was once one of the wealthiest of New York's women residents, but an ungrateful son, after gambling away her fortune, left her destitute, and has never been heard from since. It is one of the pathetic stories most of these people could tell."

In direct opposition to this case was that of a gray haired negress, who, although more than 80 years old, is still quite spry, and entered the vestibule with a "Mornin, massa," in a manner which indicated that she very probably is a manumitted slave. After a slight interchange of conversation she shuffled away, apparently happy.

One noticeable peculiarity was the fact that there were no men. The bread was claimed either by very old and decrepit women or by young children who invariably staggered under the load. Of the children who called, not one wore a hat, and when the sexton was asked for an explanation of this he replied that, although he had noticed it, he was unable to give any reason "unless," he added, "they haven't any."—New York Sun.

The Spiritualistic societies of this country number 334. They own 90 churches and in addition use 307 halls for their services. They claim a membership of 45,030.

The voice of conscience is so delicate that it is easy to stifle it, but it is also so clear that it is impossible to mistake it.—Mme. de Stael.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. †

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

jan 5 ly D&W su we fr

Taking Sides.

John Alexander Macdonald was born in Glasgow, but at 5 years of age was carried by his parents to Canada, where his education must have been of a meager kind, for at the age of 15 he was earning his living in a lawyer's office. At 21 he was called to the bar, and in his first case came to blows with the opposing counsel, to the scandal of the judge, who told the crier to enforce order.

This crier was an old man, personally much attached to Mr. Macdonald, in whom he took a lively interest. In pursuance of his duty, however, he was compelled to interfere. Moving toward the combatants and circling round them, he shouted in stentorian tones: "Order in the court! Order in the court!" adding in a low but intensely sympathetic voice as he passed near his protege, "Hit him, John!" I have heard Sir John Macdonald say that in many a parliamentary encounter of after years he has seemed to hear above the excitement of the occasion the voice of the old crier whispering in his ear the words of encouragement, "Hit him, John!"—London Spectator.

Was In No Hurry.

"I think I'd like some corned beef and cabbage," said the freckled faced young man. "I got some here the other day and it was pretty good."

"Very sorry, sir," answered the waiter, "but we haven't any corned beef today."

"You got beef, haven't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, corn some, darn it! I ain't in any hurry. I'll wait."—Chicago Tribune.

A Wise Boy.

It is a wise boy who knows just what to do in an emergency.

First Boy (dropping in for a call)—What are you doing with your hat and coat and big boots on in the house?

Second Boy—Mamma is putting things to rights, and I want to keep these things where I can find 'em.—Philadelphia Times.

The Greek Orthodox church is one of the smallest organizations in this country, claiming but one organization, with 100 members. They have a church valued at $5,000.

The principles of rainfall were first correctly set forth by Dalton in 1787.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in mys tore I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute		@	5¼
Standard		7½@	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ lb	13½@		14
Sides ₩ lb	7½@		7½
Shoulders ₩ lb	6¼		7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ lb	5¾@		6
Shoulders ₩ lb	5½@		5¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 30	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BERKSWAX ₩ lb	36	@	37
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15		
Northern	20	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	43½@		45
Virginia Meal	43½@		45
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle		@	58
CANDLES— ₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	18½@		20
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard		@	5¾
Yarns	13	@	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen	13½@		14
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice	2 75	@	3 00
Straight	3 75	@	3 85
Fine		@	4 25
GLUE— ₩ lb	37½@		39
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	45	@	47½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	47½	@	49½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	47½@		48½
Oats, from store	33½@		35
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	50	@	60
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2	@	3½
LARD—			
Northern	6½@		9@
North Carolina	6	@	8
LIME, per barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (retail terms) ₩ M readd—			
Ship Stuff, rosawed	13 00	@	20 00
Rough Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	29
" " in bbls		@	32
Porto Rico, in hhds	26	@	27½
" " in bbls	30	@	34
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	16
Syrup, in bbls	11	@	13
Sugar-House		@	30
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d base		@	2 30
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50@		11 00
Rump		@	11 00
Prime		@	11 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	12
SALT, ₩ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	85
Lisbon		@	85
A sacks		@	85
on 100 ₩ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, Cypress, ₩ M	3 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	3 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb— Coarse'd	5½@		5¼
Standard A		@	4½
White Ex. C		@	4½
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4¼
C, Yellow		@	4¼
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½@		4
STAVES, R. H.—W. O. Barrel	3 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	10	@	12 00
Mill, Prime	10	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	7 50	@	8 00
Common Mill	6 00	@	6 50
Inferior to Ordinary	5 00	@	5 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	3½@		4
WHISKEY, A gallon—Northern	1 25	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	1
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	24	@	
Unwashed	16	@	
Tarry	10½	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 28.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 27 cents per gallon for country and 27¼ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market steady at $1 85 per bbl for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 93 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 60 bid for *Hard* and $1 90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 35c; rosin, strained, $1 02½; good strained $1 07½; tar $2 95, crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	209
Rosin	1,244
Tar	390
Crude Turpentine	41

Receipts same day last year—85 casks spirits turpentine, 551 bbls rosin, 241 bbls tar, 21 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Dull. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¼ cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	6¼ " "
Low Middling	7 7-16 " "
Middling	7¾ " "
Good Middling	8 3-16 " "

Same day last year, middling 4½c.

Receipts—632 bales; same day last year 719.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Evening—Money on call was easy at 3@4 per cent., last loan at 4 and closing offered 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange weak; actual business in bankers' bills 487@487½ for sixty days and 488@488½ for demand. Commercial bills 486½@487. Government bonds lower; United States coupon fours 108½; United States twos 96. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 109; North Carolina sixes 120. Railroad bonds were firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was strong.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 28—Evening—Cotton dull; middling gulf 8¼c; middling 8¼c.

Cotton futures—market closed quiet; January 7 93; February 7 98, March 7 99; April 8 04, May 8 09, June 8 13, July 8 16; August 8 16, September 7 77, October 7 68, November 7 62, December 7 64. Sales 142 200 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 9,093 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 620 bales; forwarded 836 bales; sales — bales, sales to spinners 194 bales; stock (actual) 184,060 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 20,896 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 820 bales; stock 970,563 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 61,288 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,375 bales; to France 5,416 bales; to the Continent 23,328 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 3,940,881 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,238,643 bales; exports to France 351,140 bales; exports to the Continent 1,048,568 bales.

NEW YORK, January 28—Flour was quiet and firm at quotations; winter wheat, low grades $2 30@2 80; fair to fancy $2 80@3 50; patents $3 70@4 00; Minnesota clear $2 60@3 25; patents $3 20@4 20; low extra $2 30@2 80; Southern flour quiet and firm; common to extra fair $2 30@2 90; good to choice $3 00@3 20. Wheat—spot market dull and easier; No. 3 red in store and at elevator 75½c; afloat 77c; options were less active at and steady at ½@1c decline; No. 2 red January 70½c, February —c; March 73½c; May 70½c; June and July 70c. Corn—spot dull and easier; No. 2 at elevator 36c; afloat 37c; options were dull but steady at ½c decline; January 36½c; February 36c; May 36c; June —c; July 37½c. Oats—spot dull and weaker; options dull and easy; January 24½c; February 24½c; May 25½c; spot prices —No. 2 34¾@35c; No. 3 white 26@26¼; mixed Western 25@26c. Wool firm, fairly active and unchanged. Beef quiet, steady and unchanged; beef hams inactive at $15 50; tierced beef quiet and unchanged; cut meats strong with light offerings; pickled bellies 5½; shoulders 5c; hams 8½@9c. Lard quiet and nominal

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M.D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTYN, D.D., New York City.

What is
Castoria

A Practically Perfect Preparation For Children's Complaints

C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A.

ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S
COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

FOR MAN AND
BEAST!
Mexican Mustang Liniment
CURES

Sciatics,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin	
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Cavalier needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted atonce.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

BIG G CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

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The Morning Star.

A MORNING THOUGHT.

As when at morn, through chilly rain and mist,
We look to where the mountain lately stood,
Yet cannot see it in its cloud capped hood,
Howe'er believing 'twill be yet sun kissed,
So when in darkness and affliction, God,
We cannot always see thy loving face,
Nor can thy goodness in life's shadows trace,
But as we know the sunshine o'er the sod
Will come again, restoring to our sight
The vast and solemn mountain, tall and lone,
Grand as Olympus, Jupiter's old throne,
So learn we when our darkness turns to light,
And drear foreboding changes to a smile,
That thou hast been about us all the while.
—Edward S. Creamer in New York Sun.

OUR MOCKING BIRDS.

INTERESTING INFORMATION FROM ONE WHO STUDIES THEM.

They Divide the Country Into Tracts, and Each One Defends His Own Farm—The Male Bird Is Very Greedy—What They Feed Upon—Catching the Singers.

The most remarkable thing about a mocking bird is its way of laying out a range. In the autumn it goes south and establishes itself for the winter on a patch of ground that will yield berries and other food enough to last until the following spring. The tract is determined respecting boundaries with as much accuracy as a mining prospector would use in staking out a claim. Perhaps it may be only 50 yards square, or it may have a length and breadth of as much as 100 yards. The space depends mainly upon the food supply in sight, but the mocking bird is a great glutton and wants ten times the quantity that would be necessary to keep him alive. Having laid out his range, the owner will defend it with his life, and no other fruit eating bird is permitted to enter it.

In this manner vast areas in southwest Texas are thickly occupied by mocking birds, each of them holding his range against intrusion by neighbors whose tracts immediately adjoin his. Perhaps a boundary line will run through the middle of a bush, and if it is disputed you will see the pugnacious proprietors trying to settle the question by a conflict after the style of the duello.

When very young, after leaving the nest, the mocking birds keep together in bunches, feeding along the river courses. At that stage of their career they have speckled breast feathers, which they shed after awhile. When they are old enough to look out for themselves, they are driven off the home range. After shedding they separate, and each one attends exclusively to his own affairs. Their most important business is to locate claims of their own. The tramps are usually young birds looking for homesteads. During most of the year the males and females have nothing to do with each other. The latter seek the woods, while the former browse on the cactus covered plains. In the breeding season the hen birds come to the range of the males, but after the young are reared the cock parts with his mate. He will not have her on his range in winter because he would have to divide the food.

In winter the mocking bird doesn't do anything but eat and look out for tramps. Once in awhile an interloper will steal into the range unobserved and feed under the cactus, keeping as still as death. The chosen food of the species consists chiefly of the fruit of the cactus, mistletoe, mesquite and poison ivy. The mistletoe is a parasitic plant that grows on trees, and it is propagated by the birds, which eat the little white berries and drop the seeds upon the branches of the trees. Thus they may be said to plant their own farms. The country I described is very dry, and you will find mocking birds 50 miles or more from any water, but what they need in the way of moisture is obtained from the cactus and other juicy fruits.

Mocking birds are very fond of water. After a rain one may see them pecking the drops from twigs with avidity. But if far away from a stream—say, more than half a mile or so—they will never go in it because they are afraid to leave their claims even for a few moments lest they be occupied by intruders. If the stream is not far off, the mocking bird will risk the trip occasionally. He does so with every precaution, first rising perpendicularly to a great height in the air. As he passes over the ranges that lie between his own and the stream every bird is eager to attack him, but in no case will any bird pursue him beyond the limits of its farm. Having obtained the coveted drink, the mocking bird returns in the same manner.

Naturally, inasmuch as the available territory is crowded, each mocking bird holds his own against continual pressure on every side. His business is to retain as much ground as he is able to defend. They are like human beings in many respects, and some of them are much more intelligent than others. Certain individuals I have known year after year, and I make no attempt to trap them because I know that it is useless. They know too much. Season after season they occupy the same ranges, and I can point out the very twig upon which each of these slick fellows finds his natural perch. Try to catch them with bird lime? Not much! It is a performance unworthy of a skilled trapper, and besides it would ruin the feathers.

The biggest and best marked mocking birds are found within a belt 50 miles north and 50 miles south of San Antonio. These birds seem to be migrating further north and further south every year. They are very prolific and are steadily increasing in numbers apparently. If this is true, it follows that they would be obliged to go further for food. They have their summer ranges in the north and their winter ranges in the south. I am not sure that my theory is correct, but I have a notion that along a certain narrow line of latitude the mocking birds stay on the same ranges all the year around and do not migrate at all. Those a little outside of this belt fly over the heads of those which are stationary, having thus a very short migration. This goes on until you find the mocking birds that are farthest to the north in summer going farthest to the south in winter. This they are obliged to do in order to avoid contesting claims of territory with the intermediate birds.

Some mocking birds are taken from the nests, but ordinarily they are captured by means of traps and decoys. For a decoy I use either a male or a female mocking bird confined in a cage. The cage has a trap attachment. I put the cage anywhere in the range of a mocking bird. He regards the decoy bird as an intruder and marches around the cage until he finds an entrance. He walks in for the purpose of attacking the captive bird, and the trap closes behind him. I come along at my leisure, take out one of the birds and set the cage in the next range. It is very easy. The birds I catch are males. A female mocking bird is of no use, inasmuch as it does not sing.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Valuable Dog.

Friend—Magnificent dog that.

Mr. Suburb—Yes, he's an imported thoroughbred. I bought him for a watch dog. Paid $500 for him.

Friend—Well, he's worth it—splendid animal, splendid. Finest I ever saw. But, by the way, what's this other dog for? He's a mere mongrel. Fact is, he's a common, measly, mangy cur.

Mr. Suburb—Y-e-s. I had to get him to keep the thoroughbred from being stolen.—New York Weekly.

Proof.

Vicar (severely to his cook)—Mary, you had a soldier in to supper last night.

"Yes, sir; he's my brother."

"But you told me you had no brother."

"So I thought, sir, until you preached last Sunday and told us we were all brothers and sisters."—London Answers.

Modernizing Father Time.

A French geographical society proposes to divide the face of the clock into 10 hours, 10 minutes and 100 seconds each. This is to make time uniform with the decimal system or count by tens. The count by twelves which now shows on the face of the clock survives from the earliest times—probably from long before the invention of letters.

The Waterfall's Roar.

The roar of a waterfall is explained in the constant explosion of hundreds of thousands of bubbles. The impact of water against water is believed to be a comparatively subordinate cause.

HE COULDN'T SHOOT.

BUT HE HAD SKILL IN ANOTHER DIRECTION THAT SERVED.

While City Editor of The Daily Dove of Badger Rock, Robinson Taught the Tough Men of the Camp a New Trick In the Art of Self Defense.

"One of the best men I ever knew at adapting himself to circumstances," observed Major Hotchkiss, "was a young fellow that we'll call Robinson. He was a Yale man, and, I fancy, a bit of a black sheep. He came of a good New England family, and one brother went into the ministry and another came to this city and prospered in the law, but these pursuits were too prosaic for him. After we left college he went to Cuba for a few months and then came back and drifted to Chicago and became a reporter on the Chicago Times. This was in the old Storey days, when a Times reporter, in the event of a man refusing to give him news, was expected to take the man down and hammer it out of him.

"Robinson made a mistake one day. He hammered the city editor and had to leave town. He promptly came to Badger Rock, Mon.

"Badger Rock at that time was one of the hardest towns in the west. Homicide was a pastime, like lawn tennis or croquet in other parts of the country. Mining and gambling were the only two recognized industries, with the preference given to gambling as a gentlemanly vocation. Robinson got immediate employment on a daily paper called by its owner, with fine irony, The Daily Dove. It was the worst sheet in town, which is saying a great deal. The exciting nature of a connection with it may be best realized when I say that the paper's strong point was abusive personals in a country where all personals are dangerous.

"When Robinson came to town, he found the post of city editor vacant and applied for the place. The owner, notwithstanding his belligerency, was a fair man to his employees. He slipped his arm into Robinson's and led him half a mile up the mountain to the little cemetery. Pointing to three white wooden head boards, he said, 'Young man, there sleep your three predecessors.' 'There's room for another between that end and the fence,' answered Robinson, and he took the position of city editor.

"But the worst thing about the outlook for the young man I have not mentioned. He could not shoot. He had tried to learn many times; but, in his own words, he 'couldn't hit a flock of barns.' When he explained this peculiarity to his employer this individual was for having him immediately throw up the position.

"'Why,' he explained, 'they'll get you inside of a week. Quick and accurate shooting is the only chance for a man on this paper. I'd rather have a man that can't write than one that can't shoot.'

"'Just let me alone,' answered Robinson. 'If you are not satisfied at the end of a month, I'll resign.'

"'Give me the address of the friend you want notified, please,' said the man, whipping out a pencil, but Robinon only laughed, picked up the shears, cut the lapels off the side pockets of his coat, walked out and wandered up the gulch.

"Now, something the owner of The Daily Dove didn't know was that Robinson had pitched for three years on the college baseball club. He had been the best pitcher the club had ever had. He could throw a ball harder and straighter (or crookeder, as the circumstances might require) than almost any man who up to that time had stood in the center of the diamond. He had made up his mind to utilize his talent in this direction. Up the gulch he began selecting stones about the size of hens' eggs, hard and jagged. I think he picked out galena specimens largely as being the heaviest and frequently rough and square cornered. He dropped half a dozen nuggets in each side pocket and took off his hat and filled that and returned. At the office he emptied the hat on his desk and went to work.

"The second day after this his employer said to him: 'Robinson, there's a man come to town named Wash Gazley. He is a criminal and a deadbeat who has killed five or six men. He is now drunk and going about town destroying the property of some of our best advertisers. Just touch him up tomorrow morning.' Robinson wrote a ripping item, in which he called the man a 'coward,' 'tramp,' 'chicken thief' and so forth and warned him to get out of town under pain of 'further disclosures in the fearless columns of The Dove.' It was a hot paragraph, and when the foreman read it he simply remarked, 'Well, I hope the man that takes the city editorship tomorrow will write a plainer hand.'

"About 10 o'clock the next morning Robinson was walking quietly along the main street of the town with his right hand resting carelessly in his coat pocket. Suddenly Mr. Gazley stepped out of the door of a saloon. He reached for his revolver. The young man from Yale who couldn't shoot took his hand out of his pocket. In it was an irregular specimen of lead ore. I remember how the local doctor tried to explain subsequently that the specimen didn't hit Gazley in a 'necessarily vital spot,' but it was vital enough for all practical purposes, and the next morning The Dove remarked casually that 'when the cutthroats of this town meet around the hearth tonight there will be one vacant chair. Wash Gazley is no more.'

"The fate of Gazley ought to have been enough for the other obnoxious citizens of the neighborhood, but of course it wasn't. A week later a man came down from Placer Bench, winged the chief of police, shot out the lights in the postoffice and rode his horse on the sidewalk. The Dove reprimanded him. He took a foolish and erring shot at the city editor, who replied with a stone and returned to his office and wrote that 'another old settler has gone out from our midst. Life is indeed uncertain. Now is the time to subscribe.'

"Robinson staid a year before he got tired of the place and went to San Francisco, but I don't think that after the first three months he had any trouble. During that time I would not dare to say how many he popped over. Of course most of them he only wounded. But, as he remarked in his valedictory, 'far more than we intended have gone with less preparation than we could have wished. It should only serve to remind us that in the midst of life a rook may catch us in the jaw.'

"I never knew what became of him, but I fancy he has continued to take care of himself."—New York Tribune.

An Amphibious Craft.

The only vessel of its kind in the world was built at Christianstad, in Sweden, in 1890. It could be propelled on land by means of its own engines and was intended for the traffic on two lakes close to Boras, which were separated by a strip of land. Rails were laid between the two lakes, and the steamer was to run itself across from one lake to the other. When tried at the works, the vessel fulfilled the tests very well. The engine was of ten horsepower, and the boat could accommodate some 60 passengers.

Another original craft was the steamship Louvre, built at Nantes, in France, about three years ago. She was the first ocean vessel provided with two central propellers, which were placed underneath the middle of the hull, instead of at the stern. It was claimed that by this means a steamer could remain at sea during the most terrific weather without any danger being incurred. The Louvre ran regularly between Paris and Nantes, calling at Brest. Quite recently a patent was granted in London for a ship the propulsion of which was to be insured under all circumstances, being fitted with both screw propellers and paddle wheels, driven by independent engines, while another one was secured for steamers convertible into traction engines.—Chambers' Journal.

Thoughtless People.

Elevator Boy—I don't see what dese rings is always in such a hurry fer de elevator fer.

Messenger Boy—Nor me, neither.

Elevator Boy—I wouldn't mind if dey needed ter hurry, but dey knows just as well as I does dat der elevator runs all day till 6 o'clock. Dey gimme a pain.—Roxbury Gazette.

Reassured.

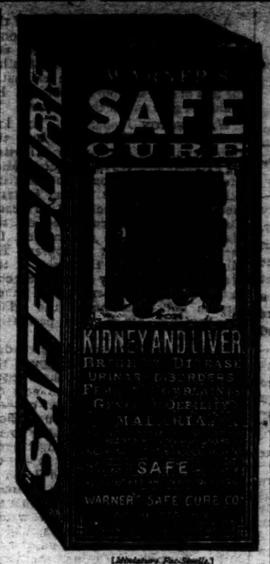
"That adorable hair!" he exclaimed.

"Can it be," she gasped in a low voice, "that he loves another?"

She started in apprehension.

"Those soulful eyes!" he cried.

She was reassured. The eyes were her own.—Detroit Tribune.



[Medicine Bottle Shown.]

Had No Terrors.

A young minister settled over a small country parish was instructed by his parishioners to procure a piano for their use. He did so, telling the dealer to charge the bill for rental to the secretary of the parish. When the bill amounted to $25, the society being unable to pay it as well as the salary of the pastor, the music dealer dunned the minister for the money, telling him that he assumed the responsibility. The latter replied that he never assumed the responsibility of another, having all he could do to pay his own bills, whereupon the dealer threatened to sue him.

A short time after our friend received a letter from a New York collection agency, to which as well as several following he paid no attention, until the following short but definite letter came:

"DEAR SIR—Unless you remit at once we shall publish you all over the country as a delinquent debtor."

To which he replied:

"GENTLEMEN—Ever since I entered the ministry I have been struggling for the title of D. D. Go ahead."—Boston Budget.

Her Test.

"Is it true, George," sighed the beautiful girl as she gazed at the man who had just proposed, "is it true that you can put the links into your cuffs without losing your temper?"

"It is," said George fondly.

"Well, then," said the proud girl adoringly, "take me. I am yours."—London Answers.

MR. WM. GOAT—"I had a very narrow escape from death to-day, my dear. I ate one of those lawn mower signs and in process of digestion it cut me several times."

NANNY GOAT—"Gracious! William, you always were careless and imprudent in eating. What did you do for it?"

MR. WM. GOAT—"Just swallowed a Pond's Extract sign. You know Pond's Extract is the best thing for cuts and lacerations."

Avoid substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.
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LEA & PERRINS

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of every bottle of (the Original and Genuine) Worcestershire

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As a further protection against all imitations.

Agents for the United States,
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.
oct 24 1y th

TheTimes

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspapers published in Pennsalvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it and claims that it is surpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent freeto any one grandis their address.

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DOLLS.

Those pretty Dolls will be sold for half the marked price. These Dolls will not last long at these prices.

Lace Curtains.

CURTAINS THAT SOLD FOR

$7.00	this	week	$4.75
5.00	"	"	3.50
4.00	"	"	2.55
3.50	"	"	2.25
2.50	"	"	1.40
2.25	"	"	1.35
2.00	"	"	1.25
1.75	"	"	1.15
1.50	"	"	1.00

These are samples. Call early.

Mattings,

NEW MATTINGS.

Twenty-five pieces Matting just arrived. This lot of Mattings represent a portion of a large import order given by us during the Fall. Mattings are cheaper than last year. You can get a very good Matting for 12½c a yard. We have about 150 yards at that price, for which you have paid 16½c a yard. You must examine the line shown at 15c per yard, also at 20, 25 and 30c a yard.

SPECIAL PRICES ON
Carpet Departments.

Comforts, Blankets, Damask Portiers, Trunks,

Dress Goods.

Gloves, Underwear.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK!

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P. S.—On the 1st January BILLS will be rendered for all accounts on my Books, and I will appreciate an early settlement of same. Thanking the public for their generous patronage during the past year, I will make every effort to merit a continuance of same in the future.

dec 30 tf

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National Bank references. New York Cotton Exchange references. New York Stock Exchange references, Chicago Board of Trade references.

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June 8 1m

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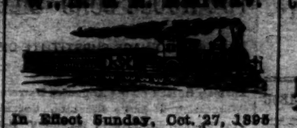

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND
8		7
P M	Wilmington	P M
5 30	Lv.. Maberry street ..Ar	12 40
5 55	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 45
6 20	Lv.. Maysville Lv	10 00
6 44	Lv.. Pollocksville Lv	9 35
7 4	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort. Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manage

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 6, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.16 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 p m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.38 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.22 p m, Petersburg 5.50 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 12.10 p m, Baltimore 12.58 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 3.30 p m, Warsaw 3.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.16 p m, Wilson 10.33 p m, †Tarboro 7.08 a m, Rocky Mount 11.06 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.33 a m, Richmond 5.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 9.32 a m, Philadelphia 10.40 a m, New York 1.33 p m, Boston 3.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.00 P M No. 35—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.40 p m, Chadbourn 5.12 p m, Marion 6.39 p m, Florence 7.30 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.50 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.12 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 3.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.15 a m, Petersburg 10.50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.13 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.08 p m, Magnolia 4.30 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.05 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.00 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.30 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 6.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 6.50 a m, Warsaw 7.07 a m, Magnolia 8.18 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11.50 a m No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.00 p m Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 3.35 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m,, Florence 8.35 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.35 p m, Hallax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 50 a m, Greenville 8.32 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.30 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10, a m returning leaves Tarboro 4 30 p m; Parmele 6.00 p. m. arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.40 p m; Sunday 2.45 p m; arrive Plymouth 7 00 p m, 8 00 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 8.00 a m. Sunday 9.30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11.20 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N.C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8 30 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 8.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Trainson South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11 20 a m and 7 15 p m, Lucknow 1 00 p m, and 8 15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 6.30 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 8 00 a m and 3 30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 10 a m, Rowland 9 35 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6.16 p m, arrives Dillon 6.37 p m, Latta 6.57 p m. Pee Dee 6.59 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 6 05 p m. returning leave Clio 6.10 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.3. a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m; leave Conway 3 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.35 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, 6.50 a m, 7.25 p m, arrive Darlington 9.20 a m, 9.50 a m, 7.30 p m, 8 p m, Harrsville 10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 9.54 p m, Cheraw 8.35 a m, 9.10 a m, †7.20 a m, 8 p m, Hartsville 10 p m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 3.54 p m, Gibson 9.30 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 p m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 5 50 a m, Bennettsville 6 16 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, 46 a m, Darlington 7.30 a m, †7 21 p m, 4.30 p m; 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.20 a m, †7 00 a m, 5 p m, 6 45 p m, †Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m, leave Lane's 8 35 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 30 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 2 a m, 2 p m, arrive Lanes 5.35 a m, 5.35 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.35 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.15 a m, Rowland 6.08 p m, returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m, Fayetteville 10.58 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.55 p m, arrive Wilson 1.30 p m, 11.25 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington 7 35 a m, arrives Sumter 8 55 a m. Leave Sumter 4 10 a m, arrives Pregnalls 5 40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 22 a m, arrives Denmark 5 30 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4 37 p m, arrive Sumter 6 03 p m. Leaves Pregnalls 6 50 a m, arrives Sumter 8 05 p m. Leaves Sumter 6 55 p m, arrives Darlington 7 55 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 3 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C
AND
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.
GEO. W. CLYDE, Saturday, Feb. 1
LROATAN, Saturday, Feb. 8

Wilmington for New York.
CROATAN, Saturday, Feb. 1
GEO. W. CLYDE, Saturday, Feb. 8

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.
CROATAN. Tuesday, Jan. 28
GEO. W. CLYDE, Tuesday, Feb. 4

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THEO. G. ELKE, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
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Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 3, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ...Lv	7 35 a. m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 35 a m
4

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1896

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The *SUN* says: Cotton declined four points early, but rallied and closed at a net advance of three to four points, with the tone quiet and the sales 142,200 bales.

To-day's features: The receipts at the ports and the most important interior towns was enough to make the bears meditative in spite of some decline in Liverpool. So was the fact that the stocks at five of the principal interior towns thus far this week have decreased 11,000 bales. That looks as though the ports are getting their cotton not so much from the country as from the interior towns. Liverpool was buying, the receipts at the ports and the interior markets were not only light to day, but the estimates for New Orleans and Houston to-morrow were small; the stock market was rising. Fall River (Massachusetts) was firm and in the South most people were firm in their refusal to reduce prices. The feeling in cotton is more hopeful. A good export demand is expected in the near future, not only here but at the South, and some of the largest houses in New York continue to predict higher prices. Judging from present indications, the quantity to be brought into sight this week will be about 126,000 bales, the same as in this week of 1893. If this turns out to be true, the bears may have an experience more interesting than agreeable. The purchasing power of the West has been materially increased within the past two weeks by an advance in prices of grain and provisions, and this fact, with the easier money market which may be expected before long, may tell very favorably on the dry goods trade. But the bulls bank principally on small receipts, a small crop and a big demand for raw cotton, both for domestic and foreign consumption.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed Lower—Pork Products Heavy and Dull at a Decline.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The opening was the only real firm spot in to day's wheat market and the strength at that time was short lived. Prices were higher than at the close yesterday. It was soon discovered, however, that something more in the way of bull news would be required to sustain prices. The selling pressure became heavy as the morning advanced, "long" stuff coming out quite freely and meeting with but a limited demand. Bradstreet's report of the world's visible supply was expected to furnish the requisite motive for buying, a decrease of at least 1,500,000 bushels in stocks being looked for. When the announcement that a falling off of but 33 000 had taken place last week was made, prices slumped and the lowest quotations of the session were recorded. May wheat opened at 64⅝c, sold between 64⅝@64⅝ and 63¼@63⅜c, closing at 63½c—⅜c under yesterday. Cash wheat was 1c lower.

Corn made progress backward to-day. Those who loaded up on the late all-round flurry were wondering why they did so, and were willing to turn their supply over to somebody else to carry, the practically unanimous sentiment in that respect causing prices to lose some of the recent improvement. May corn opened at 30½c, declined to 29⅜, closing at 29⅜@29⅜c, ½c under yesterday. Cash corn was quiet and steady.

Oats opened steady, but declined almost from the start, the weakness of the other grains supply the inspiration. May oats closed ¼c to ⅜c lower than yesterday. Cash oats were quiet and steady.

Provisions acted heavy and were quite dull, and at periods were of exceeding activity. Prices declined at the opening on a weak hog market, and were affected adversely by the wheat market later. The close was 12½c under yesterday for May pork; 10c lower for May lard, and 7½@10c lower for May ribs. Domestic markets were active and easy.

GORMAN AND CARLISLE

In Close Conference on Financial Matters—A New Scheme Under Consideration.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Secretary Carlisle and Senator Gorman were in close conference for an hour or so yesterday at the Treasury on financial matters. During the past week the two have been in almost daily communication.

Rumors are afloat that Senator Gorman recommends a plan which Secretary Carlisle, it is understood, once favored, of authorizing the coinage of all the silver bullion and declaring and coining the seigniorage, and that, in the form in which the matter is being considered by the Administration, it is coupled with the proposition advocated by President Cleveland of retiring the greenbacks and allowing national banks to issue notes up to the par value of the bonds held by them. Some color of probability is given to these rumors by the fact that Senator Gorman, chairman of the Democratic Steering Committee of the Senate, has been sounding Senators within the last few days on the probability of such a scheme passing the Senate.

DRY GOODS MARKET

Buyers and Sellers Awaiting Developments in the Financial Situation.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The development of business in the dry goods market, for which sellers have been waiting, has made little, if any progress during the past week and at the close the conduct of buyers was marked by just as great caution as before. There has been a very general disposition to go ahead of well recognized requirements in either cotton or woollen goods, and even where prices are admittedly as low as buyers have any right to expect, seeing that there are instances of falling below actual cost of production, the future has been largely left to take care of itself. The market is entirely under the influence of the prevailing stringency in the money market and the uncertain financial situation.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Spirits turpentine steady at 30½@31c. Rosin dull unchanged; strained common to good $1 60@1 65.

CHARLESTON, January 28.—Spirits turpentine nominal; nothing doing. Rosin—market was firm; sales 150 barrels; B, C $1 00, D $1 15, E $1 20, F $1 30, G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 55, K $1 70, M —; other grades, no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, January 28.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27½c for regulars; sales 300 casks; receipts 507 casks. Rosin—pales firm; sales 2,500 barrels; recipts—barrels: A, B and C $1 00, D $1 15@1 20, E $1 25@1 30, F $1 35, G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 55, K 1 75, M $2 00, N $2 00, window glass $3 12½, water white $2 25.

THE HUUSE BOND BILL.

THE FREE COINAGE SUBSTITUTE DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

Turpie's Speech on the Armenian Horrors—Discussion of Call's Resolution Concerning the Imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs—Thurston's Talk on the Monroe Doctrine—Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Three speeches were made in the Senate to-day on the House Bond bill with the free coinage substitute reported from the Committee on Finance. Two of them were in favor of the substitute and one against it. The former were made by Senators Clark of Wyoming, Republican, and Voorhees of Indiana, Democrat; the latter by Senator Gray of Delaware, Democrat. Notice of an amendment was given by Mr. Teller of Colorado, Republican, requiring the payment of National bank notes in coin when presented for redemption at the bank of issue. An ineffectual effort was made to have unanimous consent given to have the bill voted on next Thursday. The objection came from Mr. Hill.

Mr. Turpie of Indiana, Democrat, in presenting a memorial on the subject of the Armenian horrors, indulged in a fierce invection against the Sultan and Mohammetanism.

"The only charge against the Armenians," he said, "their only crime, was being Christians. Time had come," he said, "when official notification should be given to Turkey and to Mohammedan churches that they must cease to proselytise by the sword."

"The sway of the Turk," he said, "was only endured and supported on account of these international jealousies that clustered around the trans-Atlantic segment of the Mediterranean called the 'balance of power' in Europe. The Turks ought to be notified that they must erase from their book of discipline that practice of the Mohammedan church which makes use of arson and murder to suppress the Christian faith. And he would have that notification followed by a shot which would go crashing through the Grand Seraglio. He was in favor of giving 'the sick man of the Bosphorus' the *coup de grace* and of ending his life and system by dissolution and distruction. It was time that those murderers and assassins should know who He was that was born to the world at Bethlehem and was raised at Nazareth, and that when He comes again to punish such wretches as those, He brings with him not peace, but a sword."

Mr. Turpie spoke with intense vehemence and bitterness and his speech attracted marked attention.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska, Populist, gave notice of an amendment to the Bond and Free Coinage bill, depriving the Secretary of the Treasury of the power to issue bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of the Government unless Congress shall first declare a necessity therefor.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Call for a special committee to investigate the case of the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs (labor leader) for contempt of court, was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Call said that he had offered the resolution at the request of a labor association.

Mr. Hill said that ordinarily, he had very great respect for the laboring people of the United States, but he was not aware that any communication from the laboring people asked the Senate for the proposed investigation. If it was to be made, he thought it should be by one of the standing committees of the Senate. He therefore offered an amendment instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the whole subject of contempts of court as enforced by Federal Courts.

Mr. Call opposed this amendment and spoke of the standing committees of the Senate as the "sepulchres of popular movements for reform," and of Eugene V. Debs as "a great leader, a man of power and a representative man."

Mr. Hill argued that, as the question involved was a judicial one it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Besides, he said, the Debs case had been already decided in the Supreme Court—to the effect that his imprisonment was legal.

Mr. Allen asserted that the Supreme Court had done nothing of the kind. It had merely decided that the writ of habeas corpus did not apply to the case. He added that, if the Senator from New York knew anything "about this man Woods" (the U. S. Circuit Judge who had imprisoned Debs), if he knew the stain that had hung upon him when he was appointed, for political trickery, the Senator would not give much for his decision.

Mr. Hill said that he was not called upon to criticise Judge Wood's decision. It was enough for him that Debs had appealed to the highest court of the United States and had obtained no relief.

In the course of further discussion, Mr. Allen said that he could not help being imprisoned with the thought that the Senate was organized "not to do business."

Mr. Gordon reminded the Senators that the hour had arrived when the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Thurston) was to address the Senate.

The Call resolution was thereupon laid aside, and Mr. Thurston of Nebraska, Republican, addressed the Senate on the question of the Monroe doctrine. He took strong ground in favor of the maintainance of that doctrine. The challenge thrown down by Great Britain, he said, must be taken up by the Government of the United States, or else the Monroe doctrine would be a thing of the past. The world was waiting to know whether the Monroe doctrine was living or dead—whether it was to be maintained and enforced or to be abandoned and suppressed. If the people of the United States became so senile and degraded as to look to Wall street for political guidance it would be time to turn the portrait face of Washington to the wall, and to cast the sword of Grant into the sea. Nothing but selfishness and cowardice would ever induce the United States to abandon that great position of leadership in the affairs of the new world which it was her manifest destiny to enjoy. As Great Britain had mistaken the temper of this country in the past, so she appeared to mistake it now. There was, however, no division of sentiment in the United States on this subject. "Let but a single drum beat be heard on our coast," he exclaimed, announcing the approach of a foreign foe, and there will spring to arms, in North and South, the grandest army the world has ever known, animated by loyalty to their country's flag and marching on to mingled and inspiring strains of our two national airs, "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle." I would vote for the pending resolution, although it might presage the coming of a mighty conflict whose consequences should leave me without a son, as the last great conflict left me without a sire."

Mr. Thurston's speech, although prepared and in type, was delivered without reference to the print or to notes. The clear ringing tones in which it was declaimed, the unquestioned sincerity of the orator, and the advanced position assumed by him, attracted attention and won the admiration from the Senators on both sides of the chamber and from the large crowd in the galleries. The peroration was greeted with tremendous applause.

The debate on the Bond bill, with its free coinage substitue, followed. At its conclusion, resolutions expressive of regret at the death of Frederick Riemann, late Representative-elect from Illinois, were presented by Mr. Palmer and agreed to, and at 5:45, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill went through the House to-day without discussion and practically without amendment. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained the changes made in the text of the law of the current year, and Mr. McCreary stated that in his opinion they were all essential to the welfare of the service. The bill had the unanimous support of the committee.

Bills were passed authorizing the Secretary of State to reconvene the international marine conference, and authorizing officers and soldiers of the army who are members of the Sons of Veterans to wear the badge of that society on occasions of public ceremony.

Upon hearing the formal announcement of the death of the late Frederick Riemann, Representative-elect of the Thirteenth Illinois District made by his successor, Mr. Hadley of Illinois, Republican, the House passed the usual resolution of regret, and 2 35 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

THE TARIFF BILL.

It Will Not be Reported to the Senate Until a Vote Has Been Taken on the Free Coinage Substitute—Gorman's Proposition to Issue Gold Bonds to Retire Greenbacks Meets With Vigorous Opposition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The Tariff bill will not be reported to the Senate until after the vote has been taken in the Senate on the free coinage substitute to the House Bond bill. The Finance Committee did not take the bill up for consideration this morning, in fact it was not referred to in the full meeting, but an understanding was reached before the Democratic members arrived at the committee rooms. It is apparent that Mr. Jones, of Nevada, notified his Republican associates that he would not give them the vote necessary to report the bill until the free silver substitute of the Senate had been clinched. Immediately after this has been done the Committee on Finance will be able to report the Tariff bill.

Much of the time of the committee was consumed in an informal discussion of the compromise suggested by Mr. Gorman as a substitute to be reported from the committee of conference after the House Bond bill with the Senate free silver substitute gets into conference. This proposition contemplates the issuance of $500,000,000 of gold bonds with which to retire the Government's present gold obligations (greenbacks and Treasury notes) the declaration that allbonds now outstanding, regardless of the provisions of these obligations, shall be made payable in gold, and the opening of the U. S. mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This proposition found few friends in the committee. Mr. Vest was vigorous in his opposition and other Democratic Senators opposed it, because it authorized the issue of gold bonds and provided for the retirement of the greenbacks. Republicans were antagonistic to a man. The argument was made that this proposition would only work harm to the country and was intended more as a political compromise than a solution of the financial problem. It was pointed out by one of the sound money Republicans that it meant simply a gold basis for the boadholders of the country and a silver basis for every other class, and upon such a groundwork the financial fabric could not rest securely. Of course, this discussion was entirely informal, but it developed enough to show that such a proposition would find few friends and many powerful enemies in the committee of the Senate which dominates is financial policy.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

A Misleading Statement Concerning the Boundary Made by the London Times.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The London *Times* of January 24th contained a statement that England had abandoned the Schomburg line as a limit and excluded only from arbitration settled districts, that is British districts; that any proposition on that line made by Venezuela or by the United States in her behalf would be favorably received. That the door would then be open for counter-propositions; that it was no secret that Lord Salisbury was anxious to receive and favorably consider any fair and frank proposition looking to a settlement.

Hon. Wm. L. Scruggs, ex-United States Minister to Venezuela, and now the legal counsel of the Venezuelan Government, in Washington, stated to-day that this is very misleading.

"The professed abandonment of the Schomburgk line, coupled with the reservation of settled districts is, in point of fact, no more or less," he says, "than the reassertion of the Schomburgk line as a limit, because every available point within the Schomburgk line, and certainly every strategic point within that line, has been settled, either by mining camps, police stations, etc. If the proposition of the *Times* would exclude recent settlements—those made within the last fifteen years, it would be a practical restoration of the *status quo* of 1850, and that is all Venezuela has ever asked as a preliminary measure to arbitration. If, after proper investigation, England's title to any territory east of the Aberdeen line—that is to say, between the Moroco and Essequibo rivers—should be found defective, that, too, could be submitted to arbitration. And that to all intents and purposes would be in accordance with the agreement of May 15th, 1895, by Lord Granville, which was to submit the whole case to arbitration, but that agreement by Lord Granville, was repudiated by his successor, Lord Salisbury, just two months later. So, in the absence of some explicit understanding as to what should be understood by "settled districts," what number of years or what time is necessary to give them that character, and whether more police stations and sentry boxes and mining camps shall be considered British settlements, it would be worse than futile to begin negotiations on the basis proposed by the *Times*. "It is hardly necessary to state that Venezuela is now ready, as she has ever been since 1844, to submit the whole question of boundary without conditions or reservations to impartial and friendly arbitration."

CHARLESTON'S POLICE

Under Control of a Commission Appointed by Gov. Evans.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 28.—Gov. Evans has applied the Metropolitan police law to Charleston. This action was taken at a meeting of the Board of Control last night, but was not made public until about noon to-day. The action takes effect immediately. Jos. M. Esson, Edward Anderson and T. S. Wilbur, the three commissioners appointed, have been wired to take charge of the police force of Charleston. The matter created considerable stir about the capital though it has been settled for some time that Charleston was to get her dose of this law.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time but finally injure the system.

LOST AT SEA.

UNFORTUNATE ENDING OF A CUBAN FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

The Steamer Hawkins, With Valuable Cargo of Arms and Ammunition, Foundered In a Gale Soon After Leaving New York—Ten Lives Lost—Survivors Picked Up By Passing Vessels.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS., January 28.—The schooner Helen H. Benedict, from Norfolk to Boston, arrived with twenty-five passengers and crew of the steamer J. W. Hawkins, which went down off Mantauk on the 26th during a violent gale. Ten men in one boat were drowned. All the others were believed to be saved.

BOSTON, January 28.—Last Sunday the steamer J. W. Hawkins, commanded by Capt. Woodrow, sailed from New York, with a party of between seventy-five and one hundred men, bound, it is claimed, for Cuba, where the party, it is alleged, was to enter the ranks of the insurgent army.

When the steamer was off the eastern end of Long Island she sprang a serious leak, and the water gained so rapidly that all hands were obliged to take to the boats.

Monday morning the men were picked up by passing schooners, among which was the three masted schooner Helen H. Benedict, Captain Brockett, bound from Norfolk for Boston. The Benedict picked up twenty five of the men and landed them at Vineyard Haven, late last night, from which place they were transferred this morning by the steamer Susie D, and landed at Woods Holl, where they boarded an early train for New York. They were very reticent about giving particulars of the disaster, and little could be learned from them.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Seventy of the survivors of the alleged filibustering expedition which sailed from this port on January 26th, on board the steamer J. W. Hawkins, were landed in this city late this afternoon by the tug F. B. Dalzell. The men composing the party immediately separated on arrival, and it was impossible at the moment to get details as to the foundering of the steamer off Montauk Point, as reported from Vineyard Haven, Mass.

The captain of the tug Dalzell says that while cruising off the Highlands this morning he was hailed by the schooner Leander V. Bebee, bound from Baltimore to Boston. The schooner's captain reported that he had picked up seventy men who were in eight life boats while on his way up the coast, and requested that the Dalzell land them in New York. The men were transferred to the tug which brought them to the city.

It is reported that the steamer left New York on the 26th with 175 persons on board, mostly Spaniards, claiming to be bound to Bermuda with an excursion party. She was making some water when she left port, and when she encountered the rough weather outside with a heavy sea she filled in about twenty minutes. Those on board had barely time to get into the steamer's boats.

It was reported by those rescued that the steamer's true destination was Cuba, and that her cargo consisted of $35,000 worth of ammunition, one gun on board having cost $5,000. They were, without doubt, bound on a filibustering expedition to Cuba.

The four-masted schooner Alice B. Crosby, from Newport News for Boston, fell in with another boat from the steamer about sixty-five miles southeast by east of Sandy Hook light-ship, which contained twenty-three persons, but owing to the rough sea only thirteen were saved, the other ten being drowned. The Crosby landed the thirteen survivors at Woods Holl this morning, and they left on a train for New York this afternoon.

Another vessel, a three-masted schooner, picked up seventy-five of the survivors, and it is supposed put back with them to Delaware breakwater.

The men say but little. There were three Americans among those at Woods Holl, the others being Spaniards. They say that thousands of dollars in money went down with those who were drowned and in the private chests in the steamer.

The tug was commanded by Captain Harry Denise. He reports that he was lying off Long Branch early this morning looking for a tow. At 8 o'clock he sighted the three masted schooner Leander V. Bee, from Baltimore to Boston. An American flag inverted flew from her rigging and the Dalzell ran up and hailed her. "The schooner's deck," said Capt. Denise to night, "swarmed with men in all stages of undress. Wretchedness was written in every line of their faces. Very few wore hats, some of them were without shoes and nearly all were minus coats.

"What price do you want to take 70 men into New York?" shouted the skipper of the Beebee.

"I told him," continued Capt. Denise, "and we made the bargain. I ran up alongside and after an hour's dangerous work got the seventy men on the Dalzell. After the tug got under way it was agreed that I put one man off at Pier 8, North River, and I did so. He said he was a gunner. I did not catch his name. None of them made any secret about their efforts to reach Cuba to fight for her freedom. The most dejected man on board was an old man, who told me he was Calixto Garcia, and was in charge of the expedition. He was accompanied by his son Carlos. Garcia seemed completely broken down. He said that the Cubans had played one of their strongest cards of the revolution in sending out this expedition and that more than $300,000 worth of arms and ammunition had been lost by the sinking of the Hawkins."

He then related to Capt. Denise the story of the wreck. He said: "We loaded the steamer James W. Hawkins for the expedition at Port Morris. All of the hatches were closed and nobody ever had any suspicion that we had thousands of dollars' worth of arms in her hold. All the work was done at dead of night. We sailed on Friday night and went out by Long Island sound. We had excellent weather until Sunday, when it began to get rough.

On Monday morning early the vessel sprung aleak. The waves and wind just opened her seams. Pumps were manned, but they soon choked with coal and became useless. Then the men got buckets and bailed for their lives. The water gained inch by inch and finally the coal went overboard and then the costly arms and ammunition. It broke our hearts to throw these arms away, but we had to keep the vessel afloat somehow. Gradually the Hawkins settled down, and at 11.30 o'clock on Monday morning we took to the life boats and deserted the sinking steamer. Half an hour later the Beebee hove in sight and took us on board. At the time the Hawkins went down she was 45 miles south southeast of Barnegat and the sea was very wild."

Captain Denise said that the men saved nothing but two valises filled with United States bank notes. These were in the possession of General Garcia.

At the headquarters of the Cuban Junta, in this city, it was declared by the leaders to-night that the Hawkins was not a filibuster, as far as they knew. They said the story was started by Pinkerton men, because they had been unable to catch the Garcia party, and declared that Garcia was and has been in this city for some time past.

Many shipping men do not believe that the Hawkins was a filibuster. They think that she was a boat bought by the Cuban Junta to throw the Spanish off the track of the real filibuster which will soon be heard from at a distant point of Cuba.

A batch of about twenty-five of the rescued men arrived late to-night on a train from Boston. Among them was Antonio Maria Calsa, who is a brother of a lawyer in this city. He estimated the loss of men at from six to nine. He could not give any of their names.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The loss of the steamer J. W. Hawkins and the abrupt ending of her Cuban filibustering expedition, gives the Spanish Minister much satisfaction. The Minister has information that several hundred men are in encampment at Palm Beach, Fla., waiting to be embarked on the Hawkins. There is nothing left for them to do now but disappear. The Minister expects that the wreck of the Hawkins will probably deter insurgents in this country from sending out filibusters in unlicensed hulks, the Hawkins having no official pass permitting her to leave inland waters.

At the Navy Department a good deal of amusement is expressed over the wild goose chase in which the cruisers Raleigh and Montgomery are now engaged in. There is no longer concealment, in spite of the vigorous official denials, that these vessels after being hurried away Sunday at midnight under sealed orders, are now racing about the ocean zigzaging toward Palm Beach to assist three revenue cutters to intercept the Hawkins. It is understood that the entire Spanish navy in Cuban waters, numbering a dozen cruisers and as many small launches, are all darting hither and thither all around the island in a vain endeavor to sight the invaders. It will take two or three days at least to put an end to these extraordinary exertions of the American and Spanish ships.

CARPET-BAGGERS.

A Sharp Passage at Arms in the House Judiciary Committee Room.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—There was a sharp passage at arms in the House Judiciary Committee room this morning between Representative Washington, of Tennessee, and Henry B. Blackwell, of Massachusetts. The occasion was a hearing given by the committee to representatives of the women's suffrage movement, headed by Miss Susan B. Anthony. Mr. Blackwell was speaking in support of the joint resolution favoring a 16th amendment to the Constitution providing that the right to vote shall not be denied nor abridged on account of sex. He explained that he represented 86,790 men and 33,824 women who voted at the last election in Massachusetts for woman's suffrage. He proceeded to give the several reasons why universal suffrage should be granted, and incidentally remarked that there had been no system of free schools in the South until they were established there by the carpet-baggers. To this there was a dissent from the several Southern members of the committee. Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, challenging its correctness as applied to Louisiana, and Messrs. Washington, of Tennessee, and Terry, of Arkansas, being equally quick to deny it so far as their respective States were concerned. Mr. Blackwell then remarked that it was true of most of the Southern States. Thereupon Mr. Washington created a momentary sensation by springing to his feet and exclaiming dramatically, that "if the carpet-baggers had not robbed us of millions we would have more money to teach the negroes." A moment later he again interrupted the speaker with a further declaration that the young men of the South would be the first to object to putting the negro in slavery again, and that the people of the South were now taxing themselves millions of dollars to educate the black man and his boy.

Mr. Blackwell at this point changed the line of his argument, and the scene ended.

NORTH CAROLINA POPULISTS.

The Silver Issue Forced Squarely Upon the Republicans.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 28.—Senator Butler's newspaper here will contain to-morrow the following editorial:

Senator Pritchard said on the floor of the Senate that North Carolina was a Republican State, and that the Republicans would carry it with an honest election. If this is Senator Pritchard's opinion, why should he want co operation with the Populists in the coming campaign? We have an honest election law now, and the next election will probably be fair. We note also, that Senator Butler told the Senate that North Carolina was a silver State and would not give a single electoral vote in the next election to any gold bug for President. Butler is right. This year North Carolina gives eleven votes for a President who stands right on the silver question. A majority of the voters in North Carolina endorse the resolutions adopted at the State Silver Convention last September, that no man, not avowedly for freely silver should be supported. If the People's party shall co-operate with any other in the coming campaign it will be on the basis of this resolution. The People's party cannot co-operate with any party unless the latter is willing to co-operate on this principle and advance the great cause."

Politicians here say this throws down the gauntlet to the Republicans and that it is evident the latter party has rejected Butler's proposition to support only silver men, and say further that it forces the silver issue squarely upon the Republicans and that the latter must accede to the Populists' demands or get no Populist votes.

A NEGRO DESPERADO

Hanged by a Mob After He Had Shot Three Men on a Passenger Train—Two of Them Fatally.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BLUEFIELDS, W. VA., January 28.—Alex. Jones, a negro desperado, of Elkhorn, boarded a westbound passenger train last night at Keystone, evidently for the purpose of having trouble. He was under the influence of liquor and was very boisterous. He abused the conductor and refused to pay his fare. Jones then pulled two revolvers and commenced firing at random, through the car, which was crowded with people, emptying both weapons. After the shooting it was discovered that W. H. Strother, postmaster at Elkhorn, was shot through the abdomen, causing death almost instantly. Conductor McCullough was shot in the side but not seriously wounded, and Peter Rice, a colored miner, was shot through the right breast and will probably die. Jones was arrested and placed on the 9 o'clock train for Huntington. While passing Hemphill, the train was flagged down by a mob of fifty men, who took Jones from the train and hanged him to a tree and shot his body full of lead.

In the formal ballot for U. S. Senator yesterday by the Kentucky Legislature Henry Watterson was given a complimentary vote of nine. The vote was: Hunter, 65; Blackburn, 56; Watterson, 9, John Young Brown, 1; Wilson, 1.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Wrote "A Gilded God."

The Latest Interview With Mrs. E. Burke Collins.

Famous Novelist Recovered from Nervous Prostration.

Paine's Celery Compound Made Her Vigorous and Energetic.

Du Maurier has made Paris studios familiar to every one. But not until the appearance of Mrs. E. Burke Collins' story of "A Gilded God" did novel readers dream of the wealth of material ready for some gifted novelist's pen in the brilliant artist life of our own New Orleans.

In a recent interview by a New Orleans paper she said: "Of course, to a certain extent my characters are drawn from life, though never exact portraits. My favorite heroine is Mam'selle in my story of a 'Modern Heathen.' No. I rarely urge aspirants to take up a literary career. Success is obtained only at the price of the most exhausting labor."

Although Mrs. Collins' writing has always been a labor of love, yet such incessant mental exertion could not fail to have its effect on her nervous system.

At one time she found herself tired out and weak from her uninterrupted work; she became nervous and incapable of work; she even saw nervous prostration staring her in the face. The general toning up that her system needed so badly she found in Paine's celery compound. To-day she is perfectly well and strong again, busy as ever with her brain and pen, and grateful to Paine's celery compound for the timely help when failure and trouble and despair seemed about to close round her and shut her off from everything that was dear.

"Your constant brain work must tell on your strength," observed the reporter, "Yes; you have no idea how much. I am at my desk for nine or ten hours a day," she replied "I am careful to obey the laws of health, and I am never without a supply of Paine's celery compound. When I feel weak and nervous and there is a heaviness in my brain or a shooting pain over the eyes, which warns me that my energy is flagging, I take a little of the compound, and I am strong and free from pain at once. I never enjoyed such buoyancy of spirits and soundness of body before I made the acquaintance of Paine's celery compound. Scarcely a day passes that I do not urge some friend to take it. For neuralgia, indigestion, nervous prostration and blood disorders, I am convinced there is nothing like Paine's celery compound. I am not surprised that physicians use it in difficult cases."

Paine's celery compound is found to best supply the great need of studious, sedentary people. Its extensive use by brain workers, both men and women, suffering from sleeplessness, indigestion or other effects of a deficient nerve force, shows its ability to feed tired, emaciated nervous tissues. Nothing else has ever possessed anything like the power of Paine's celery compound to restore a healthy nervous tone to the entire body, and to thoroughly cleanse the blood. School teachers, professional men, newspaper men, ministers, public officials, men whose daily outlay of vitality, because of hard, trying, anxious work, is excessive, find renewed strength, not only of the nerves, but through their healthy action, of the entire body, in Paine's celery compound. Its use shortly dispels headaches, rheumatic pains, dyspepsia, heart trouble, general debility and languor, and all other outward signs of the grave mischief that comes from disordered nerves and impure blood.

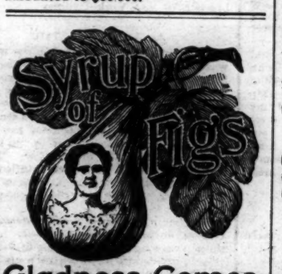
ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Col. Jno. E. Brown, a Prominent Attorney of Charlotte, N. C.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 28.—Col. John E. Brown, ever since the war a prominent attorney of the Charlotte bar, and at present Solicitor of the Criminal Court, attempted suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head. He placed his revolver at the spot where he had received a gun-shot wound during the war. His wound is fatal. His mind had been unsettled recently by ill-health, and by the effects of his war wound.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business yesterday stood at $50,855,468. The withdrawals for the day amounted to $38 600.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Members of the Pilots' Association Before the House Committee on Merchant Marine—War Claims Resolution Concerning Armenian Outrages Sent to the State Department.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Capt. J. Atkins, of Southport, N. C.; Capt. J. E. O'Brien, of Pensacola, Fla., and Capt. G. H. Swan, of Charleston, S. C., members of the Pilots' Association, to-day addressed the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in opposition to the bill to abolish compulsory coastwise pilotage.

The House Committee on War Claims to-day ordered a favorable report on an omnibus bill, providing for the payment of war claims. The measure appropriates $593,000 and provides for the payment of claims passed on by the Court of Claims under the Bowman act.

In accordance with the usual routine the State Department this afternoon received the concurrent resolution of the Senate and House relating to the Armenian persecution and requesting the President to inform the signatory Powers to the Berlin treaty of 1878 of the opinion of Congress that the treaty should be enforced. Under ordinary circumstances such resolutions are simply placed on the Department's files, but in the present instance the resolution was delivered to Secretary Olney, who had no time to look at it before the Department closed for the day. He will therefore not have an opportunity to show it to the President until to-morrow, when a decision may be reached as to whether it is advisable to comply with its terms. Unlike a joint resolution or bill, concurrent resolutions are merely suggestions, and it is not compulsory on the Executive to pay any attention to them. It is presumed that Mavroyeol Bey, the Turkish Minister, has already informed his Government of the action of Congress, and the outcome of that information may be awaited before any further steps are taken.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Wanted—Partner with $300 to take charge of business in North Carolina. Best paying business on earth. Write J. S. Tart, Fair Bluff, N. C. jan 29 4.*

The latest and best cold weather drink a specialty. We serve the best hot Tom and Jerry and hot Scotch in the city. Call and see me to-day. A. P. Levy, French Cafe, Princess street. jan 21 tf

A fresh supply daily of Country Sausage and Liver Pudding. Pig Feet 5 cents a pound. A full line of Choice Groceries cheap. Call and see me. Chas. D. Jacobs, ag't, 217½ North Front street. jan 19 tf

When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pounds, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. jan 1 D&W tf

Photographs—If your Photo U. would C, Come along and sit with me; Prices right, Photos bright, Don't delay, But come right away, U. C, Ellis, 114 Market street. dec 29 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c27

S. H. Fishblate's

MATCHLESS REDUCTIONS

—ON—

SUITS

—AND—

OVERCOATS.

The blame is on the weather.

We acknowledge the corn. We are overstocked. Nothing left to do but to slash into the prices and compel you men to buy! We are going to do it—at once—now. The center of Clothing selling will be here in this Store for the next two weeks—if the lowest prices ever heard of for FINE CLOTHING count for anything—and they will.

Opportunities

Don't last forever, they come and go. A Bargain is an opportunity. You must take it quickly or miss it forever. Don't blame us if you come too late.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

jan 1 tf

Above-Comparison.

Our new line of Gent'smen's $3.00 Shoes.
Our $4.00 Boots tha we are selling at $3.00.
Ladies' $3.50 Cork Sole Shoes for $2.00.
Gentlem-n's $3.00 Lace Shoes for $2 00.
Ladies' $2 50 for Pat. Leather Button Shoes.
We ask you to call and compare them critically with any Shoe you ever bought before for the money.

Geo. R. French & Sons,

jan 13 tf

WE WILL DISPOSE

of the balance of our

TOYS

—AND—

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES

—AT—

Less Than Cost,

IN PREFERENCE TO PACKING THEM AWAY!

Our Loss is Your Gain!

Churches

going to have

Christmas Trees

will do well to give us a call.

ALSO OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Millinery

Fancy Goods,

DryGoods

Notions.

CLOAKS,

—AND—

Capes, Underwear and Corsets must be sold at Cost before stock taking.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

118 Market St.,

dec 29 tf Wilmington, N. C.

HARDWARE